



MID-WEST FREE PRESS



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5c PER COPY

BAKER IS INVITED TO HEAD IOWA FARMER-LABOR TICKET

GETTING READY FOR 'HOT' MUSIC CAMPAIGN

Calliope Truck To Be Built For Race For Governor

The Tangle Company of Muscatine received an order today from Norman Baker for one large Calliope Truck outfit to be used in his campaign for governor.

"TNT BAKER" in large gold letters will glisten on the sides with the picture of a large broom and the slogan "Vote For Baker And Clean Up The State Crafters".

The order for the truck will be placed in Davenport with the Davenport Body company.

Engineers have just completed a special amplifying loud speaker assembly which will be mounted on the truck together with a special built calliope.

The truck outfit will be used through the state, visiting most every city of importance, and arranged so it can be located on the grounds, the rear end, and both sides dropping making a platform 18 feet x 12 feet, large enough to accommodate a committee on platform during the speaking.

The loud speaker apparatus will be arranged with a microphone so Baker's voice can be heard for half a mile if full range of amplification.

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AITKEN LEASES

BAKER HOSPITAL

Baker Cancer Formulas Used At No Other Place In Iowa

Announcement was made this week by Dr. C. C. Aitken that he has leased the famous Baker Hospital in Muscatine and will conduct it on a high standard, specializing in the treatment of Cancer, Hemorrhoids, Stomach Ulcers and all kindred diseases.

Dr. Aitken, a physician of long practice in the medical field and formerly connected with the Baker Hospital, informed The Free Press that he has rented the building and all of its complete equipment from the Norman Baker Investment company and intends to conduct the business with the same efficient treatment and care of patients as in the past.

The new lessee said today that as a former physician of the Baker Hospital he is glad to inform all sufferers that he has leased the institution and will conduct same on the highest ethical plane, featuring exclusively the famous Baker treatments in Cancer cases.

"This is the only hospital in Iowa that has and uses the famous Baker Cancer formulas because we have the exclusive use

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In Race To Replace Turner As Governor



Norman

Baker

For

Governor

9-1-32

Library
204 Iowa Ave

Norman Baker of Muscatine, who two weeks ago announced he was going to run for Governor of Iowa on the Independent ticket, has been invited to head the state Farmer-Labor ticket. Mr. Baker is now in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, building the world's largest radio station, XENT—150,000 watts—which will broadcast on a frequency of 1115 kilocycles and will come in strong between 25 and 30 on the dials.

BAKER IMPROVES CANCER FORMULAS

Mexican Root Of Rare Qualities Added To Famous Medicine

The famous Baker cancer formulas have now been greatly improved, according to word today from Norman Baker at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where the Muscatine man and candidate for Governor of Iowa in the November election is building the world's largest radio station.

Mr. Baker has been working on his formulas for many months in an effort to improve them to the highest stage of efficiency and believes he has accomplished the task.

In Mexico patients are under treatment and on a recent patient 83 years of age, with a large nose cancer over one and one-half inches in diameter that had already eaten through the side of the nose, the new treatment was applied by Baker's doctor. In

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One-Fifth Of U. S. Building Is Being Done In Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A checkup disclosed that about one-fifth of all the federal building construction work now going on in the United States is concentrated in the District of Columbia, where senators and representatives live while congress is in session. At the present time a total of 12 buildings, involving an estimated cost of \$63,600,000, are in various stages of construction in Washington. Another, costing \$11,250,000, is slated to be under contract before the end of the week.

The latest figures disclose that the treasury's building program for the country included 339 projects under contract the first of this month. The total cost of these projects, which included five of the 12 Washington buildings, was given as \$283,301,100. The five district projects included in this group will cost \$44,758,000 to complete.

The district's construction program is supplying work for 1,674 persons.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

WETS AND DAMPS FIGHT ON PLANK

Democratic Convention Battle On Dry Law On In Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. — A battle between wets and damps opened on the floor of the Democratic national convention Wednesday night over a dripping wet plank which would make the Democratic party an advocate of repeal of the 18th amendment and of quick modification of the Volstead act to legalize nonintoxicating beer.

Following is the text of the plank which was approved by a vote of 35 to 17 by the Democratic resolutions committee:

We advocate the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. To effect such repeal, we demand that the congress immediately propose a constitutional amendment to truly representative conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposition.

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DYNAMIC RADIO BROADCASTER TO STUDY PLATFORM

Muscatine Man Building World's Largest Radio Station

Norman Baker of Muscatine, the dynamic Iowa radio broadcaster who two weeks ago announced from his Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, office that he had entered the race for the Governorship of Iowa on the Independent ticket, has been invited to run for governor on the Farmer-Labor ticket.

The invitation came from Roy M. Harrop of Council Bluffs, chairman of the party's executive committee, who wrote Mr. Baker as follows:

"I have watched your efforts and know the trials and tribulations you have encountered, and if you are entertaining a thought of being a candidate for governor on an independent ticket, want to first offer you the opportunity of being the candidate on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket in Iowa, as we expect to have a full ticket in the field, and having been on the ballot before as a political party we believe we could possibly elect you if we could get the opportunity of radio communication over your station in behalf of your campaign."

Mr. Baker is still in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where he is en-

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BAKER ANSWERS CRAMP'S ATTACK

Chicago Paper Suppresses Challenge To Test Cancer Cures

Characterizing an article on cancer by Dr. Arthur J. Cramp, M.D., in the June 19 issue of the Chicago Herald and Examiner as "positively false", Norman Baker of Muscatine, now in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where he is constructing the world's largest radio station, has sent the editor of that publication an answer to Dr. Cramp's fantastic "literary" effort.

Will the Chicago paper dare to print Mr. Baker's answer? NO—too much suppression of the truth by that all powerful medical octopus—the American Medical Association.

After reading Mr. Baker's answer to Dr. Cramp's false and absurd article, the conclusion must be reached that it is a shame that Dr. Rush lost his fight to get Medical Freedom in the Constitution of the United States while Thomas Jefferson was getting in the stuff about Freedom of Speech and Religion — which went in but which "we have anything else but."

Mr. Baker's answer to Dr. Cramp's article, which to date the Chicago paper has failed to pub-

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Norman Baker



"Hello Folks"

TOMMY-ROT—that is all we seem to be getting in the papers now—a-days about the big conventions—the republicans went home sore and happy—divided among themselves and a house divided may fall—now the Democrats will yelp some in Chicago—and what is it all about—the scare lines says this fellow wants booze—that fellow only light booze—the other fellow none at all—goodness gracious is booze the paramount thing in America today—do not the starving farmers—the unemployed—the high taxes—the grafters and a million other things appear MORE IMPORTANT?—it's just a smoke screen for the party boys to cover up their ignorance and inability to do the THINGS AMERICA NEEDS.

NO-ONE WILL befo' my campaign with a lot of BUNK and smoke screens—I shall make the run of Governor on a common sense basis—a more businesslike administration—clean the capital out first—then after the floors and chairs are dusted and disinfected—our force will take the desks and the FUR WILL FLY if we ever get near those desks—taxes must come down and no use kidding ourselves about how to do it—you cannot escape paying bills—bills are debts—the more bills to pay the more money needed—and the more paid the less in the state treasury—therefor a school child knows that the first-thing to do is cut down the running expense of the state in all departments—then next put in efficiency—next don't have any political leeches you must favor with a FAT JOB when he is an incompetent as most stool pigeons are—that will spell lower taxes and it requires one that is not afraid—one with no strings tied to his legs—no promises of jobs and I assure my friends that if I am elected that is the way I go in—no strings—a free lance—no promises except to the people of Iowa to give them the best administration they ever dreamed of—honest-clean-business and NO MONKEY BUSINESS—lower taxes and proper caring for the state money—Turner can never be excused for permitting that \$2,000,000,000 in the Davenport Bank when he KNEW IT WAS TOTTERING—and Fletcher—well he has a surprise coming so has BLAKE—just wait.

MY ENDEAVORS—if I am elected shall be to give the best there is in me, to run the large business of state as carefully as I have run my own businesses—to strive to please the voters of Iowa so they will want more of that kind of an administration from the next one to be seated as governor—I can only take one term if I could get it—but in that 2 years there won't be a dirty place left in an Iowa department and that includes the Department of Agriculture which has placed such burdens upon the farmers.

YOU FARMERS—of Democrat and Republican color—what do you think of the big conventions yelping so much about wet and dry and not thinking of your low priced grain and stock? Is it not a shame?—smoke screens, yes—that is all the farmer has gotten in the past 48 years of political intrenchment in Iowa by Turner and others—a real flop for 48 years as much so as Turner's smoke screen about 60 cent corn.

THEY BITE—the hand, then glad to get feed from it—Gardner Cowles, the fellow who publishes the Des Moines paper—who first started the fight against me on the cancer matter—the fellow who did not have the

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What's In A Name?

John Redheffer is a stock raiser in northern Kansas.
Drs. Slow and Fast set Topeka's medical pace.
E. Fender makes a specialty of taking dents out of 'em in Levy county, Fla.
Dr. O. F. Sickman is a Sidney, Ohio, physician.
W. D. Churl does that to women's hair at North Lewisburg, Ohio, while at Milford Center, same state, G. O. Butcher runs a meat market.

BAKER ANSWERS CRAMP'S ATTACK

Chicago Paper Suppresses Challenge To Test Cancer Cures

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lish, follows:

"Nuevo Laredo
"Tamps., Mexico,
"June 24, 1932.
"Chicago Herald and Examiner,
"Dear Editor:

"In your issue of June 19 you carried an article by Dr. Arthur J. Cramp, M.D., heralded as the director of the Bureau of the American Medical Association, which I happen to know is positively false therefore this reply for reasons that he charges or refers to me personally, and I wear the shoe."

"First Dr. Cramp says he is the director of investigation, that means he investigates only those things that will throw the almighty dollar into the hands of the greatest octopus in America—the A.M.A. Reports now show from data collected that out of all calls made by sick folks for medical care, 83 per cent call DRUGLESS HEALERS—see data recent issue Plain Talk Magazine.

"Dr. Cramp speaks of fake cancer cures and mentions the fellow who went to the Baker Hospital at Muscatine, Iowa. I defy Dr. Cramp to prove but what this fellow received one treatment, free lodging and meals for one day and never paid one cent for the treatment, went home and the one treatment killed all the trouble with his cheek sore, thus wasting his time in further going to the state hospital.

"I defy Dr. Cramp to tell the public what he has to offer them after their campaign of 'See your doctor if you have a lump' and to 'See your doctor if you suspect cancer' in case they do fall for such propaganda. The A.M.A. has nothing to offer any cancer victim except expensive operations, X-rays and Radium, none of which permanently cures. Cures have been mentioned from such but I refer you to the enclosed booklet which I will mail to anyone requesting it. On page 4 I quote from medical expert, Dr. Wood, at the federal court trial in Davenport, Iowa, last February where he says 'In operations we cannot tell if we have all the cancer tissue removed because they cannot be seen with the naked eye—that X-rays cause cancer and most lifelong operators of X-ray machines die of cancer—that, they admit they do not know the exact or proper amount of Radium or X-ray to use, therefore it proves they advocate the things that brings them the most money. Over \$200,000,000 they receive every year from treatment of cancer victims alone and in the end they BURY THEIR MISTAKES and QUACKERY."

"On the other hand, I hereby challenge Dr. Cramp and the American Medical Association to a test—to take 50 soldier boys from the War Veterans' Bureau who are doomed with Cancer, they take 25 and I treat 25 at the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa. The cases to be 1-3 virgin, 1-3 medium advanced, 1-3 pronounced incurable, half of all to be divided in external and internal cases. They treat by all their advocated methods and we treat by the Baker treatments which they try to discredit, the reports to be given the public and if I fail to cure more than they, I will pay the cost of all treatments and they do likewise if I cure the most with the Baker treatments. Or, I will treat 25 free of charge for the govern-

DYNAMIC RADIO BROADCASTER TO STUDY PLATFORM

Muscatine Man Building World's Largest Radio Station

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gaged in the construction of radio station XENT—150,000 watts—the world's largest and most powerful station, and has informed the editor of The Free Press that he is taking the Farmer-Labor party's invitation to head its state ticket under consideration and will make his answer after he has studied its state and national platform.

Whichever ticket he makes the race on Mr. Baker promises one of the hottest and most sensational campaigns in the history of the state. He states that his new station XENT—1115 kilocycles—will be heard from during the campaign as will two other large stations and that he will return to Iowa to lead the fight as soon as XENT is on the air and his voice is heard again by Iowa citizens.

Mr. Baker advises radio listeners that XENT will come in strong between 25 and 30 on the dials.

NORRIS OUT FOR BEER AND WINE

Prohibition Enforcement Called Failure By Dry Senator

WASHINGTON, D. C.—News of the adoption by the Democratic platform committee of a dripping wet plank for submission to the approval of the convention, was paralleled in Washington Wednesday by the defection of one of the senate's hitherto most ardent dries—Senator George W. Norris (radical Rep., Neb.).

Senator Norris declared himself for modification to permit beer and wine. For years a champion of the dry cause, he said he reluctantly had been forced to realize that "enforcement seems to be a failure."

"I can't get away from the fact that prohibition hasn't been satisfactory," he said, "I am not sure but that we have tried it long enough. But I don't want to leave it wide open. It may be that modification of the Volstead act will be a necessary experiment that we will have to try. I think we can do it under the constitution."

"No matter how much I have believed in prohibition, I can't close my eyes to the fact that the country seems to be the other way and that enforcement seems to be a failure. I don't know that this will be any better. We will have to feel our way. I have been terribly disappointed in the way the law was worked out. I am not sure but what it is the best way out, and incidentally, it would bring in new revenue and that appeals to me now."

The prehistoric monster of primeval times were awful beasts, but they were better critics to have around than the gangsters of to-day.

The politicians are trying to rebuild their fences, but nowadays the holes are a good deal bigger than the posts and the slats.

After the bridegroom has endowed the bride with all his worldly goods, she is frequently no richer.

Before concluding, I KNOW THEY HAVE NOT THE INSTANTANEOUS FORTITUDE TO ACCEPT THIS CHALLENGE. I also challenge Dr. Cramp to disprove the statement that over 50 per cent of Baker patients are cured against less than 3 per cent by them.

"Norman Baker,
"Apartado 47,
"Nuevo Laredo,
"Mexico."

Leases Hospital



Dr. C. C. Aitken, who has leased the Baker Hospital in Muscatine, announced that the famous Baker Cancer formulas cannot be secured at any other hospital or from any other person in Iowa.

AITKEN LEASES BAKER HOSPITAL

Baker Cancer Formulas Used At No Other Place In Iowa

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of them," Dr. Aitken declared. "By exclusive arrangements with Norman Baker I can truthfully say to the public that the Baker Hospital is the only one using the famous Baker cancer treatments and I feel sure that my experience with same while in the employ of Mr. Baker when he operated this hospital will be valuable to my patients."

"Each department of the Baker Hospital is fully equipped, with experienced nurses and my efforts shall be to give my personal attention to all cases."

"The Baker Hospital is open to all for general care and treatments and to practicing physicians, whose co-operation I seek. "We welcome visitors at the regular visiting hours and will cheerfully produce our records of cures to any reputable committee or investigators."

WETS AND DAMPS FIGHT ON PLANK

Democratic Convention Battle On Dry Law On In Chicago

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posal. We urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states.

We demand that the federal government effectively exercise its power to enable the states to protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue.

Uncle Sam says he is tired of having to borrow money to pay his board every week; and he wants Father Citizen to give him a regular allowance, so he won't have to dodge out of sight of his creditors all the time.

Our fathers got excited over the Declaration of Independence, but it needs declaration of dividends to stir people now.

They are trying at the mock trials to learn who stole the chicken, but if the chicken disappears now it is usually of her own volition.

BAKER GETTING READY FOR 'HOT' MUSIC CAMPAIGN

New Calliope Truck To Be Built For Race For Governor

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fication is used. Special records of talks will be made by a reproducing apparatus mounted in the outfit. The Calliope will be used for advertising when entering the city and while traveling enroute and also for concert work at the meetings.

The talks Baker gives each day will be recorded by the special recording apparatus and the records rushed by airplane mail to Nuevo Laredo where they will be broadcast over the entire United States.

It is rumored Baker has secret service men in Des Moines and four other cities of the gathering data for some sensational exposes, and the me board will come in for a share as well as Fletcher's Turner's offices.

The special reproducing apparatus is now under construction in Chicago laboratories. This will be the first outfit of such a nature ever built and will be a miniature KNT on wheels.

Three other trucks with calliophones will be used with loud speaker outfits and travelled by others giving concerts and carrying other speakers such as the candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, who will run against Fletcher. Records of Baker's talks will also be broadcast at the meetings with these extra trucks as a preliminary to the speakers.

All in all Iowa is promised one of the hottest campaigns it ever had and it takes a genius like Norman Baker to put it over. They have called him a showman and we shall have the opportunity of judging his ability soon. No governor of Iowa has ever had to face a genius opponent like Turner will have to face in Baker, and it all recalls an article that appeared in an up-state paper recently which said:

"Baker's announcement recalled the unexpectedly large vote polled by John R. Brinkley 'gland specialist' of Milford, Kansas when he ran for governor of that state."

"Like Brinkley, Baker utilized the radio for advertising his so-called 'cure' for cancer. His station at Muscatine, Ia., however, was closed by the federal radio commission and Baker was enjoined from practicing medicine in Iowa without a license."

Some couples are married in airplanes, but many others go up in the air frequently.

People are urged to use care in selecting gas, but anyway they are not likely to select the kind on tap in Congress.

EXCURSION-STEADY NEW STEAMER

Capitol

2—BIG EXCURSIONS—2

Friday, July 1

Rainbow Girls and Eastern Star Excursion to Davenport

Lv. Muscatine 9:30 a. m.
Rt. 6:30 p. m.
Tickets 50c, Children 25c

Moose Drill Team, Legion, Woodmen Degree Team and John Harold Kemble Post V. F. W.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

Lv. Muscatine 8:30 p. m.
Rt. 11:30 p. m.—Tickets 75c

CATALANO and his COMMANDERS

9-piece Orchestra

Norman Baker's Column

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intestinal fortitude to answer my letter that silenced him on his public actions—now comes to Hoover and takes a position of Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—I make this prophecy—no one in Iowa will ever learn of anything constructive and really worth while coming from Gardner Cowles' activities on that committee—he works opposite—not for the public but always for himself—of course that's why he is rich—that's why he knew so much about the high priced site of the new hospital for Des Moines and didn't say much about it out loud—YES GARDNER WILL GET HIS while others wait and get left BEHIND.

LADIES OF IOWA—what are your thoughts of a man who would in his efforts to discredit another man—take a 19-year-old school girl—permit warrant to be issued for her arrest—fear serving the warrant at the time it was issued—holding it now over her head in a vain effort to ruin another's reputation—well that IS EXACTLY WHAT GOVERNOR TURNER DID AND THIS YOUNG LADY WILL TELL HER STORY ON THE PUBLIC PLATFORMS OF IOWA THIS SUMMER—and Turner will be wired to informing him of the *Yes* so he can have his slushes, Blake, Fletcher and others on hand to serve the two warrants—one for her and one for me—he permitted the warrant to be issued against her to get me—as they needed two to arrest before they could charge me with conspiracy—so they took a little 19-year-old girl for the job—every mother—every sister, every brother, every father, every wife SHOULD CONDEMN HIM FOR THAT! THE REST OF HIS DAYS and if he ever denies it—I CHALLENGE HIM TO ANW PUBLIC DEBATE HE WISHES ANYWHERE IN IOWA at any time—political power with some men shines above a woman's honor and reputation—MUCH WORSE THAN THE BOOZE HE KNOWS OF THAT FLOATS IN THE STOMACHS OF HIS OFFICIALS IN THE CAPITAL BUILDING—your ministers take notice of that.

IT MAY BE—O. K. for those I to drink booze that want it—it may be all wrong—but it is NOT RIGHT THAT OUR PUBLIC OFFICIALS on duty should have the stuff in their office while taking public money for their support—let them go out into private life and earn the money honestly then they can spend it without anyone questioning it—FLETCHER AND BLAKE—how much booze have you seen in the capital? Honest John, how much—if you don't know about it ask Herman Carlson, your medical inspector, where he gets his—he's been drunk on the job and I KNOW WHEN AND WHERE and you Turner if you would act on him as any businesslike Governor would do, I will TELL YOU ABOUT IT.

MUCHO GRACIOSO—that's what the Mexican folks say—and I repeat it—it means MANY THANKS—I thank you for your good letters—the past week have brought over 300 to my home office in Muscatine and my Mexican, also Texas office—thanks for your compliments—pardon me if I do not get immediate time to answer all personally but the Baker for Governor literature will be sent to all of you soon—I shall do the things if elected that will make you well pleased and make you say—“That's the thing, that is just how I would do it”—glad you welcome my name for governor—“Mucho Gracioso.”

the congressmen are anxious to home and mend their fences, it will take more than barbed to hold the voters in this

Steamer "Capitol" To Be Here Friday For 2 Excursions

Friday, July 1, will be the date when the attendance record of the Steamer "Capitol" is broken, according to Rollie L. Schenkel, chairman of Drill Team of Muscatine Lodge 388, L. O. O. M., for more than 800 members and friends will take part in their excursion on the Steamer "Capitol" on this night. American Legion Post No. 27, Modern Woodmen Degree Team and John Harold Kemble Post 1565, V. F. W., will also participate in this excursion.

The Steamer "Capitol" leaves Muscatine 8:30 p. m. and will return at 11:30 p. m. These organizations give excursions annually. Every year they are becoming more popular, and this year indications point to this night as the feature event of this year's entertainment program for them.

An all day excursion leaving Muscatine 9:30 a. m., going to Davenport, returning 6:30 p. m., will be under the auspices of the Rainbow Girls and Eastern Star, G. Rosenthal, chairman, has announced.

Public Is Warned On Civil Service "Coaching" Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement is made by the United States Civil Service Commission:

The Commission warns the public against paying money for "coaching" courses in preparation for federal civil service examinations.

Schools which sell such courses under present conditions accept money under false pretenses. A purveyor of civil service courses is now under indictment in Iowa for false representation. It is expected that other such cases of prosecution will follow.

Comparatively few appointments are being made in the federal civil service. Vacancies which must be filled are filled by the transfer of those in the service or

BAKER IMPROVES CANCER FORMULAS

Mexican Root Of Rare Qualities Added To Famous Medicine

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spite of the extreme old age and its accompanying sensitiveness the cancer was cured without any pain whatsoever in six weeks.

While the Baker medicines were known to be almost painless with no pain worse than that of an ordinary boil, and not as much in most cases, this new discovery of Mr. Baker's has not only proven practically painless but performs its action quicker.

The medicines are being compounded in Mexico by Mr. Baker who has added a Mexican root of rare qualities which he attributes his success to. The new formula will also be supplied to the Baker Hospital but cannot be secured by others in Muscatine and the fame of the Baker Hospital should soon be even greater in a few months.

Arthritis is another disease the American Medical Association has no cure for and Mr. Baker invites all such sufferers to go to the Baker Hospital where the new doctor is able to administer the arthritis treatments.

the reinstatement of those who have been in the service, wherever practicable.

It is seldom necessary to announce an examination. In most cases large registers of eligibles exist as a result of examinations held during the past year. When an examination is announced, the applicants are usually hundreds of times in excess of the need.

Money paid for civil service coaching courses at this time might almost as well be thrown to the winds.

The hikers are holding up their thumbs for automobile, rides, and it is a wonder that these weary walkers can hold up anything as heavy as a thumb.

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

NORMAN BAKER INVESTMENT COMPANY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That NORMAN BAKER INVESTMENT COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, having its principal place of business at Muscatine, Muscatine County, Iowa, hereby amends its Articles of Incorporation as follows, to-wit:

ARTICLE V of said Articles of Incorporation is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"The stockholders of this corporation at any regular or special meeting may, by majority vote, declare the office of any officer or director vacant on account of non-ownership of corporate stock, or for misconduct in office, or on account of any action or interest adverse to said corporation or for any other reason that to them may appear sufficient and in case any vacancy exists or occurs in any office or in the board of directors of said corporation, either the remaining directors or the stockholders by majority vote, may fill such vacancy until the next annual election."

ARTICLE V is further amended by adding thereto the following:

"Any resolution, motion or other action which the directors are authorized to adopt or take when duly assembled in regular or special meeting of the board, may likewise be adopted or taken by reducing same to writing, having same signed by two-thirds (2-3) of the members of the Board of Directors, and filing same with the secretary of the corporation, and when so signed and filed, same shall be in all respects as valid and effective as if regularly adopted or taken by the Board of Directors in meeting duly assembled."

ARTICLE VI of said Articles of Incorporation is hereby amended by adding thereto the following:

"In any case where the annual meeting of the stockholders is not held for want of notice or any other reason whatever, at the time provided by the Articles, such meeting may be held on the call of the president or of the directors or of the holders of a

majority of the outstanding capital stock, at such time and place as such president, directors or stockholders may fix."

ARTICLE X of said Articles of Incorporation is hereby repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

"The stockholders of the corporation may, by majority vote of the outstanding capital stock, make and amend by-laws for the corporation."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF said corporation has caused its signature and seal to be hereto attached this 21st day of June, A. D. 1932.

NORMAN BAKER INVESTMENT COMPANY,

By IRMA BAKER, Secretary, STATE OF IOWA, COUNTY OF MUSCATINE, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this 21st day of June, A. D., 1932, before me, Hattie M. Dusenberry, a Notary Public in and for Muscatine County, Iowa, personally appeared Irma Baker, to me personally known, who being first duly sworn by me, stated on oath that she is the secretary of Norman Baker Investment Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Iowa; that she executed the foregoing amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of said corporation by authority of the stockholders at a special meeting thereof, a certified copy of the minutes of said meeting is attached hereto, and acknowledged the execution of the foregoing amendment to the Articles of Incorporation to be the voluntary act and deed of Norman Baker Investment Company, by her as secretary duly executed.

HATTIE M. DUSENBERRY, Notary Public in and for Muscatine County, Iowa.

It is claimed the taxpayers are waking up, but unless well prodded, they will as usual turn over on the other side and go to sleep again.

The people are urged to make history, but when they come up in court they are apt to make a good deal of fiction.

It is claimed children should be taught to help themselves, and they certainly do so when the cookie jar is full.

Notice to Public:-- AND CANCER SUFFERERS

I wish to advise the public that my famous Cancer medicines can be secured only at the Baker Hospital and all reports that other medical hospitals or doctors are using them are absolutely FALSE.

No doctor, hospital or individual in Iowa can secure my proven Cancer medicines or administer same except the Baker Hospital, which I have leased to C. C. Aitken, M. D., now in possession.

N. Baker

Famous Baker Cancer Medicines can only be secured at Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, administered by Dr. Aitken Lessee of Hospital.

Your Chance to Help Build America's Largest Radio Station

— XENT —

150,000 Watts

- 1---I need funds to complete quickly the full 150,000 watts.
- 2---Do you want to hear the voice of Norman Baker on the air, so strong that it may cover America like a chain station hookup?
- 3---Do you want to enjoy good original programs like you used to hear from KTNT?
- 4---Do you want to hear the truth on public matters as only Norman Baker can tell them?
- 5---Do you want to assist in building America's largest station and be paid for doing it?

I need \$50,000 to complete XENT and put full 150,000 watts on air quickly.

I WILL PAY 6% and bonus on every dollar you loan me.

READ

I am president and general manager and hold stock in the COMPANIA INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSAL of MEXICO, which has received from the Mexican Government a permit to build a 150,000 watt Radio Station called "XENT" to operate on 1115 kilocycles, UNLIMITED TIME day and night.

This is the largest permit ever granted by Mexico for a radio station and will be THREE TIMES stronger than any station in the United States the largest to date being 50,000 watts on regular broadcast. The cost will be about \$225,000 when all complete. Construction is already well under way. Two large 300 feet steel towers mounted on insulators for greatest efficiency are now completed ready for erection. These powerful insulators alone withstanding 75,000 lbs. pressure costs over \$1000.00.

A 75-acre site was purchased on the main paved highway from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Mexico, Mexico's gateway, and oil and natural gas may be found on our site when drilling commences.

The first building of fireproof construction will be completed in about 6 weeks 72x72 feet square housing the transmitter and power apparatus and the reception and studio buildings will then be constructed. This first building is rushed so as to get on the air by September if possible.

The latest transmitter apparatus has been under construction for eight weeks and will soon be finished for the first 50,000 watt unit. Advertising time over this station is expected to serve from this powerful station as strong as a chain hookup and price per hour will be about \$1000.00.

We need about \$50,000 to complete this station and I am asking my friends to loan me this money and the Company has agreed to set aside 10 per cent of the net profits, of the Radio Station during the period your loan is outstanding, to be divided among all lenders in proportion to their loans and in addition I will pay you SIX PER CENT on your loan. I will issue you my personal promissory note for 8-12-18 or 24 months at 6 per cent with the bonus giving you any maturity you wish. I

will accept any amount from TEN DOLLARS UP. Don't send your money to the Company or to me, but cut and sign the coupon opposite, attach your bank draft, Post-office or Express Money Order and forward to the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico, to be delivered to me upon my acceptance and delivery to said bank, of my personal promissory note as stated to be forwarded immediately to you.

This is your opportunity to help me put this station on the air and if you wish your name will be announced over this station with our appreciation. Remit now and get 6 per cent with a bonus. Further information may be secured by writing me in care of the Guarjardo Bank, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico.

NORMAN BAKER.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND TODAY---Any Amount

TO GUARJARDO BANK, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps, Mexico

I desire to assist MR. NORMAN BAKER in building AMERICA'S LARGEST RADIO STATION, and I therefore enclose, as a loan to him, New York draft P. O. or EXPRESS money order for \$..... and authorize you to deliver this draft or money order to him upon his delivery to you of his personal promissory note for the sum of \$..... payable _____ months after date with six per cent interest payable annually together with his agreement to set aside 10 per cent of the net profit of said Radio Station during the period said loan is outstanding for the benefit of the lenders who aid in the erection thereof. You are instructed to forward to me immediately this said promissory note. Said 10 per cent of the net profits to the distributed among the lenders in ratable proportion to their loans.

This offer is subject to Mr. Baker's acceptance at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico and if not accepted by him in _____ days you are to return enclosed draft to me.

Signature.

For Address

SHALL WE MENTION YOUR NAME ON THE AIR? _____

As We See It

WORLD'S LARGEST RADIO STATION

The government of Mexico can well be proud of having the world's largest radio station broadcasting from within its boundaries, which will materialize when XENT, the powerful 150,000 watts station, is completed at Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., Mexico.

Norman Baker of Muscatine, the peoples' candidate for Governor of Iowa, was selected as the one to construct this station for the Mexican company and we can best judge how strong it will come in to Iowa and middle west listeners when we compare it with Henderson's station at Shreveport and Dr. Brinkley's station at Del Rio, Mexico. This new station will be 150,000 watts compared to Henderson's 10,000 and Brinkley's 46,000. In addition XENT under Mr. Baker's guidance will have the very latest apparatus, and a control system new to anything every used before. It is expected the crystal control of the transmitter will hold the station closer to its wave than any station broadcasting today.

The large towers, two of them 300 feet high, will soon be erected and are being constructed by a large steel mill in Mexico. Each tower will weigh over 40 tons and under each of the four feet of the towers, massive insulators will be placed so that the entire towers will be thoroughly insulated from the earth.

The studio building is 72 by 72 feet with studio room, reception room, transmitter room and power room. A unique feature of the studio is that the whole front side of the studio room is constructed so it can be opened instantly, and outside the entrance will be erected a large veranda with tiled floor of mosaic tile. The main musical instruments, pianos, calliophone and etc., will be located near the open in the main room so they can be used for inside or outside broadcasting without being moved.

Excellent seating arrangements for 2,000 persons will be arranged in front of the open veranda, where refreshments will be served while the program is being broadcast. And we happen to know that all kinds of refreshments can be secured in Mexico. A deep well is now being drilled on the site, which is located on top of a high hill just one mile within the outskirts customs house, so that tourists from the United States can go to the station without having to pass the red tape at the outlying customs house.

A large "Dutch windmill" will set off the beauty of the landscaping and its 40 foot paddle wheel will roll around in the midst of the visitors as it will be located within 200 feet of the outdoor broadcast veranda—maybe some nights we will be able to hear the "squeaks" of that massive windmill.

The power required to operate the world's largest radio station will be 1,000 horsepower and it has not yet been fully decided whether current from a power station will be used or a large 1500KVA Diesel engine from Germany will be installed.

Mr. Baker reports many wild pheasants running around on the 75 acres with thousands in the adjoining acreage. This should make some of our hunter friends feel hungry for some good shooting. It is reported that natural gas can be found easily on the location because gas bubbles are present when shallow wells are dug. Mr. Baker is obtaining options on adjoining land with the intention of drilling for gas or oil.

Both Mexican and English announcers will announce the programs from XENT and some of the old time friends who broadcasted from KTNT will be on the musical staff together with the best talent that Mexico and America offers in the way of novelty to make up unique programs. The station will be heard on a frequency of 1115 kilocycles and will come in strong between 25 and 30 on the dials.

It is estimated by some engineers that this powerful station will carry into every part of the North American continent stronger than the chain stations can be heard in their respective localities. This may mean an upset in

some of the national advertising accounts which will be able to advertise over one station and be heard throughout the United States as plainly as though their program was broadcast from a chain hook-up of 50 stations.

It is rumored that the chain station-trust groups of the United States are becoming worried about the high powered stations going up on the Mexican border, and they have every reason to be worried because an advertiser would much rather advertise over the country through one station at a price possibly 40 times lower than chain station advertising. It is also rumored that either the Columbia or National chain is negotiating for one of the 50,000 watt stations on the border but this 150,000 watt Baker is constructing will make that look like a child in radio.

THE NEW VOTERS

Five million new voters, young men and women who never voted for president before, can be expected to march up to the polls on November 8. Most new voters like to vote, unlike many jaded ones of older years, who are too tired to spend a few minutes at the polls looking after their own and their country's and state's welfare.

A bit of advice to the new voters. "Read, read, read". Follow the doings of the federal and state governments, congress and the legislatures. What the candidates promise for the future is not so important as what they have performed in the past. The reading voter, the listening voter is our salvation. Shams slink out of sight, when they face his searching eye.

The new voters who will cast their votes in Iowa can't go wrong on voting for NORMAN BAKER FOR GOVERNOR.

Our Platform For The People's:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

People's Pulpit

Dear Editor:

We think the weekly Free Press is getting more interesting every week. Every paper has hard sledding, be it a daily, weekly, or monthly—every one feels it. They all want to keep going, hoping for better times. Don't blame any paper, because we know ourselves, no matter in what business we are in, how hard these times hit most everyone.

When a person gets in the limelight or before the public in any way, at once two sides are created, for and against. The good points also the bad points are held up. It's human nature the world over. Let any person run for a political office, you always find a lot of mud-slinging on each other's character. Papers print funny cartoons, it's all in the game. When elected, it is all fine and all is forgotten for the time being.

What does the American public think of the Federal Radio Commission? Do they not realize it themselves what a bum job they did by being influenced by the American Medical Association. Silence broadcasting stations in U. S. big and powerful stations are built in Mexico across the border, they tell their story, and take in a larger territory than ever before.

Mexican business takes advantage of the silly mistakes that an influenced U. S. Radio Commission could not see. They listen to big Trusts, have no respect for a common citizen or an independent broadcaster WHO DARES TO TELL THE TRUTH, STAND UP FOR THE COMMON PUBLIC.

Wasn't Brinkley put off the air, barred from speaking in U. S.? HE HAD TO ENTER THE POLITICAL FIELD and build a powerful broadcasting station in

Mexico to tell his story. SOMETHING MUST HAVE HAPPENED TO THE PRESS, FOR THE MOST NEWSPAPERS ARE SILENT ON THE STORY. BRINKLEY IS BACK IN KANSAS AND TALKS OVER MORE THAN ONE RADIO STATION. Play politics and a lot of things come across. If some person can do it, others will follow the same path.

Persons whom you think honest, even ask them if it is all right, they promise in all honesty and sincerity, you take their word for it, later on you find they are double crossers, and the blame falls on yourself. How many times do such things happen? It takes just so long then they will get a taste of their own medicine.

Crime born under the protection of the prohibition law. Huge sums of money are spent to bring law violators to justice. Graft born under the protection of the compulsory T. B. law. Not a single cent is spent for an investigation by the State to protect the stock owners' property. Thousands and thousands of cattle owners may protect and use every means to bring it to the attention of justice. THEY ARE AFRAID TO START AN INVESTIGATION. It will hit many higher ups.

Dr. Dowler of Glendale, California, spoke the truth in his straight off the bat editorial. We need persons of common sense with a lot of action. They are a benefit to the common folks the country over.

We individuals may have our shortcomings, but when commissions and lawmaking bodies are influenced by certain associations or organizations it's serious business. Through this paper, I thank certain persons for sending

me letters. Not being a single woman and very busy my time is limited, so you know the reason why some letters are not answered.

Hattie Kroeger,
Wilton, Iowa.

Citizens of Iowa:

Just a word to the people of the State of Iowa. I regret that my home state of Illinois has not the chance to clean house as the people of Iowa have, now since Mr. Norman Baker has come out and declared himself a candidate for Governor of Iowa; yes, clean house, clean it of the rotten corruption which lies in each and every Political House throughout the Nation.

I say to you common folks, farmers and laborers and others, now is your time, so for land's sake don't sleep after the alarm has been sounded. Wake up before you die in your slumber, and do your share of the house cleaning at the polls.

Support the man who is a friend of yours who has been working for you; Mr. Norman Baker is a friend of yours. His word is as good as his name, and his name is better than any that is heralded around through the nation. I know of what I am saying; as I have had dealings with Mr. Baker.

I suggest a plan for you to start in Iowa, here it is: Start a Baker club in each and every community, meet once a month and get your members as Baker members and see how many friends Baker really has. You will be surprised. Try and see.

Now I say for the last time for you to take this wonderful opportunity and clean this monstrous political house for if you don't do it now you may not get it cleaned in the next one hundred years and then what?

Yours truly,
A. G. Toepfer,
Stockton, Ill.

WRITE YOUR LETTERS FOR THESE COLUMNS

Dear Editor:

Since the Free Press started I have been an ardent reader. Its reading material is unsurpassed—Why? Because I delve down into the truth, doing a cleaning up of dirty jobs. All those who constitute the machinery of our government should read the Free Press. What a boon it would be to them. As one subscriber said, "Everybody in the U. S. should be a reader."

But I am afraid that too many of our people are not the truth-loving type—if I did not love the truth, if I could not, would not face it, if I were too much of a coward to seek it, then I should not call myself a good American.

Those who seek the truth have God behind them for does it not say in Thessalonians 5-21, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." And hasn't Mr. Baker done that very thing? He has proven many things; one of which is "Cancer is curable." I wonder how many are grateful for that one thing alone?

Look at the grafters, both in court and outside. Money, their preference instead of the truth—tearing down one's character instead of uplifting. They're all leaners, a cowardly hunch-back lot, for I notice they do hunch back when truth pops up—A deep pit is provided for them by a Master Hand—Down they'll go and it won't be long.

In closing let me say it was glorious news, just what we had been waiting for, that of the building of XENT. It will be great to hear Mr. Baker's voice on the air again. Victory to him in his Governorship campaign! Our country needs him—We need him, don't we, subscribers?

Very truly yours,
"A Booster"
Elmwood, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Will send \$2 for a year's subscription. We surely do not want to miss one paper and we hope

Mr. Baker gets through with everything. We want to read the news about Mr. Baker, can hardly wait till the paper comes. Sure hope hard times change pretty soon. Hope you are all having good luck.

Mr. Henry Brinkmeier,
Pearl City, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

My subscription to the Midwest Free Press expired June 20. I am enclosing a money order for renewal for six months.

I like the Free Press very much and I do not want to miss a copy. Yours very truly,
Annie Mae,
Sisseton, S. Dakota

Editor:

I failed to receive my Free Press dated June 16. Will you please send me one as it is the only paper worth reading.

Miss Ernestine Berger,
Nauvoo, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I enclose two dollars for my renewal to the Free Press for one year.

We don't want to miss a single copy of this paper.

R. C. Harter,
Salem, Iowa.

Midwest Free Press

Established 1930

LEO E. O'LEARY, Editor

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General Features and Hints for Women



KEEP COOL IN COTTONS AND SPORTS FROCKS

McCall 6958 after Mainbocher

By MARGOT HERZOG
There isn't a reason in the world why we shouldn't all be as cool as cucumbers this summer since Dame Fashion has gone out of her way to be kind to us in this matter. Such details as puff sleeves, cottons sheer fabrics, etc., are guaranteed to keep one cool, while jumper frocks with petite sheer blouses which one can change about are sure to effect the same happy result. Color has a lot to do with this business of keeping cool. Reds and oranges, the warm colors in the color spectrum, are shades to stay away from on warm sunny days. But the cool harmonies with blue, green, red with lots of blue, etc., are shades which defy the warmest rays of King Sol. The sheer materials such as voiles, chiffons and organdies offer capable assistance. White, the color for summer wear owes its extreme popularity to its cool look. White frocks, white hats, bags, shoes and gloves are offered us this year in smart sartorial effects.

McCall 6958, illustrated so gaily at the top of our page can be smartly made of white shantung. Color is placed at the neckline in as pert a scarf as ever designed. It winds charmingly about the odd lapels of the frock and ties at the left shoulder. The leather belt should repeat one color of the scarf. White hat with color band and white and brown shoes complete this summery outfit. This is a grand costume for spectator sports wear, for attendance at the country club or for daytime wear of any kind. Note that the coveted broad-shoulder look is achieved in this frock by the use of amusingly set in epaulet-like sleeves. The broad lapels also help to give the illusion of not the reality of a wider shoulder line. This interest is doubled by the use of the scarf. Remember that these interesting details above the waistline help to make the hips more slender. Cotton mesh dotted cottons or seer-

sucker are also suitable materials to use for this frock.

The very trig young woman who is resting between tennis matches just below in our illustration is wearing a white jumper, McCall 6993, and a striped cotton blouse, McCall 7000. The jumper can be made of linen, heavy cotton or shantung. It's smartest when made of a solid color, saving all its color for the tiny blouse. And white, is the smartest color we can think of for summer sports wear. Stripes or dots or checks or gingham are some of the gay designs one can choose for the various blouses one might wish to ensemble with this jumper outfit. A tiny beret, one of the ping-pong variety that sit snugly on the head, makes a comfortable, smart tennis chapeau. These come in a variety of colors and it's fun to have a good many so that one can ensemble them with various colored ensembles.

Puff sleeves will continue on and on, we believe, for they have that feminine charm so wanted by every smart fashionable. And no longer are they sentimental affairs, only used on the most delicate of even frocks. McCall 7009, illustrated below, shows the sports version of the puff sleeve. In this particular design the puffs are achieved with tailored tucks used in simple repeat. A narrow band completes this version of the puff sleeve which is used so effectively on this sports frock. The knowing designer who created this costume wrapped it cleverly to the back and used a row of clips at the two closings. The front of the costume is a simple one—the entire interest is placed in the sleeves and in the double back closings. The broad-shoulder silhouette is stressed in this model as in the other three. One must be sure to incorporate this smart trend in one's wardrobe this season or one's costumes just aren't the last word in 1932 styling.

McCall 6993



McCall 7000
7009

For tennis, a striped blouse, McCall 7000 with a white jumper, McCall 6993.

For anywhere outdoors, a frock which wraps to the back—McCall 7009.

PICNIC DINNERS PREPARED CHEAP

The Fourth of July brings picnics. And picnics, fortunately, are a form of recreation which can cost as little as staying at home, and possibly less. If the pleasant country is too far away, the street car, the bus, or even "Shanks' ponies" can take the family to the city park, where nowadays tables and benches and even an outdoor fireplace are usually to be found, all ready for the picnic dinner. If the day is not too warm, bacon or frankfurters, cooked on the end of forked green sticks, or hamburger cakes cooked over the fireplace grill, then laid in an open roll; then a ripe tomato, slices of onion, or strips of raw cucumber or carrot; coffee, milk, a banana or some berries or cookies—a menu like that is probably as cheap a meal as would be served at home, and because it is eaten out of doors it usually tastes much better.

Green Things Important

Obviously, the main consideration in planning a picnic dinner, as distinguished from any other dinner, is to provide food that can be carried successfully, served conveniently, and eaten easily and with the fewest and simplest utensils. That usually means sandwiches, of course, and it should mean plenty of green things also for good balance. Picnic dinners often have too much starch and protein, and not enough green vegetables. Any sandwich of meat, cheese, or fish is improved by adding a little cucumber, onion, tomato, pickle, or lettuce—frizzled chopped beef and lettuce, for example; bacon, tomato, and lettuce; ham, corned beef, bologna, liverwurst, or another sausage, sliced for sandwich filling and supplemented with lettuce or tomato, thinly sliced cucumber, onion, raw carrot, or raw turnip. Green things, are important to remember whatever the kind of picnic, whether a clam bake, a beach dinner, a fish fry, steak fry, corn roast, or barbecue.

The steak fry does not necessarily call for whole steak. In some parts of the country, hamburger cakes are preferred. Then there is another picnic morsel, not everywhere familiar, called the habob. A long skewer, run through a series of one-inch cubes or slices first of meat, then onion, then again meat, onion, as long as there is room on the skewer. All this is roasted over the fire, to be taken hot off the skewer in a folded slice of bread, or a roll.

Fun For Picnickers

For many people most of the fun of a picnic comes in getting the dinner ready after they reach the picnic grounds. In that case they may prefer to carry the makings of salad separately, and mix just before serving. Sometimes this is best for sandwiches, too. Cold meat—cured pork shoulder, ham, a roast of any kind, corned beef—any of these is easy to carry, as is also a meat loaf, either whole or sliced, canned salmon, sardines, or salt fish. So are lettuce (washed and crisped at home), hard-cooked eggs, deviled eggs, tomatoes, or cucumbers, whole (to be pared and cut in sticks), fruit (fresh or canned), and a jar of salad dressing. A jar of pickled beets goes well with the picnic dinner, as do, of course, also, such old standbys as potato salad and cold slaw.

The Fourth of July picnic this year should have its watermelon for many picnickers, and some fortunate ones will doubtless be able to gather for themselves luscious dewberries or wild blackberries. Pineapples have been relatively cheap this year, and here is a suggestion about pineapple at a picnic. After washing it carefully, cut the pineapple open lengthwise in pieces like an orange section, then cut the sections into shorter pieces like thick cuts of pie. Eat them in your fingers, from the inside as far as you like toward the rough outside. Dip the pieces in sugar as you eat if the fruit needs sweetening.

Dotted Dresses For Sports Wear



(Acme Photo)

White dresses with red polka dots and long white coats are the fashion for sports wear.



Green Tomato Mince Meat

1 peck green tomatoes
1 lb. sugar
1 lb. currants
1 tablespoon cloves
2 teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup suet
1 cup vinegar
5 lbs. cane sugar
1 lb. raisins
2 tablespoons cinnamon
1 tablespoon salt
1 tablespoon ginger
1 cup boiled cider
Chop tomatoes and drain. Put into cold water and bring to a scald and drain; again cover with cold water, again bring to a scald and drain. Then take tomatoes, raisins, currants, suet, sugar and salt and cook one hour. Add cider, vinegar and spices. Cook down thick. Put into jars and seal.—Mrs. George Ingram, Mediapolis, Iowa.

Gooseberry Relish

5 cups gooseberries
1 cup brown sugar
1 1/2 cup seedless raisins
1 sliced onion
3/4 teaspoon pepper
3 tablespoons salt
3 tablespoons mustard
3 tablespoons ginger
1 teaspoon turmeric
1 quart vinegar
Chop gooseberries, raisins and onions very fine. Add other in-

The family that likes picnic meals can have an impromptu picnic almost any day without much trouble, if in some corner a picnic basket is kept ready, with a skillet and a coffee pot (or for that matter any small pail for making coffee), paper plates, paper sauce dishes, paper napkins, and some tin cups or inexpensive table cups for coffee. Left-overs can be used for sandwiches or salad, or the corner store will furnish ready-to-use food, including sandwich spreads, salad dressings, ice cream and the cones in which to serve it, if desired. The paper plates and napkins, thrown away afterward, mean little to carry and less work to do after the picnic is over.

This, moreover, is one way to vary any diet, for change of scene gives a different flavor to the same foods, if it does not also change the choice of foods.

Ingredients. Then pour over mixture the vinegar and spices and bring to boiling point. Let it simmer for an hour and seal.—Dora Casteel, New Boston, Ill.

Banana Cream Pie

2 cups sweet milk
1 cup sugar
Yolk of two eggs beaten light
2 heaping tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 bananas
Sift together the sugar and flour, then add milk and the well beaten egg yolks, put this into a double boiler and cook until thick. Remove from fire and beat until cool, then add vanilla and bananas. Put into baked shell, cover with stiffly beaten egg whites and brown in oven.—Mrs. L. J. Davenport, Iowa.

Chicken Pie

1 chicken cooked tender. Remove bone. Cut into small pieces. Make broth into gravy to cover chicken. Place in large pan. Combine the following ingredients—1 egg beaten light, one pint milk, two teaspoons butter, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, and pour over chicken. Leave about two or three inches below the top to rise. Bake in medium oven until brown.—Mina A. Malcolm, Jesup, Iowa.

Sandwich Filling

1/4 dried beef
1/2 lb. cheese
Small can pimentoes
One cup peanuts
2 hard boiled eggs
Grind the beef, cheese, and pimentoes through a food chopper. Roll the peanuts fine and chop the eggs. Mix all together and moisten with enough mayonnaise to spread well.—Mrs. H. C. Rider, Macomb, Illinois.

Scalloped Egg Plant

Peel and chop one large size egg plant. Cook till tender. Place a layer of egg plant in a butter pan, then a layer of whole wheat bread crumbs. Repeat until pan is full. Then beat two eggs in enough milk to cover. Season and bake in a moderate oven forty minutes or until tender.—Mrs. George Stevenson, Cuba, Illinois.

FROM CRUDE OIL OF HARDING TO MR. HOOVER'S CASTOR OIL

**BELIEVE IT, OR NOT
AMERICA IS CONTROLLED BY THE
COMBINED MEDICAL-LUNACY
TRUST AND HOW!**

By Myrtle de Mentis,

Secretary, American Equity Association,
1207 "O" St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

President Hoover was elected under the political chairmanship of a past head of the American Medical Association, Dr. Hubert Work, who got his start up the ladder by running a madhouse called Woodcroft at Pueblo, Colorado.

Under his administration of the Interior Department, Dr. Work protected by Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the national asylum, St. Elizabeths Hospital, from action of Congress trying to investigate conditions there and unreasonable institutional expenditures. Further, Dr. White has been found to be taking regularly about \$11,000 per year out of the Interior Department funds illegally for his own personal use, by a ruling of Comptroller General McCarl. Action on this has lagged for a couple of years for nothing seems to have been done about it, and President Hoover accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the International Mental Hygiene convention of which Dr. White is president, held in Washington, D. C., May 5-10th. Through Dr. White's unchecked activities, using public funds, the national Lunacy Trust is taking on an international aspect.

**How the Government Departments are
Linked with the Medical Trust**

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur who is now the Secretary of this same Interior Department, and who has also been chief of the American Medical Association, favors National Child-Welfare Commissions, composed of doctors and their adherents. His Department controls huge interests of the government, rich in revenue, oil-wells, timber-lands and what-not.

In the Treasury Department is the Bureau of Public Health Service controlled by doctors and surgeons. Also in this department is the Secret Service. When the Association of which I am secretary started to fight the big Medical-Lunacy Trust five years ago, we were harassed on a number of occasions by agents of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department. We kept on with the fight undaunted however, and recently have not been annoyed by them.

In the War Department is a prominent body of doctors and surgeons with its Army Medical Center and the control of many branches, hospitals, medical schools, boards of medical examination, etc. During the War, they exercised arbitrary power in forcing all soldiers to submit to small-pox vaccination, typhoid-paratyphoid vaccinations, diphtheria immunity tests (Schick) which may account for the general break-down of our veterans since then.

The Navy Department functions in much the same manner, with medical schools, hospitals, etc.

Department of Justice doctors and psychiatrists in the federal prisons tyrannically send prisoners into psychopathic wards and asylums to coerce the convicts into submission and for punishment if they protest conditions which become intolerable.

The Department of Agriculture has its Bureau of Dairy Industry, Animal doctors, vaccines, etc. Doctors in food and drug supervision.

The Department of Labor, its doctors in the Immigration Service, its Children's Bureau, with doctors and welfare workers favoring psychiatric and medical examinations and the medical card indexing of American Childhood.

The Post Office Department also came under Dr. Work's influence, head of the American Medical Association. We found it so when our fight against medical tyranny began to grow effective. The Post Office through its efficient spy-system watched our mailing list and sent out a bunch of scare-letters to our correspondents "confidentially", asking for complaints to be lodged against us. No one had any complaint to make. The affair was ridiculous and funny in the temporary commotion among our many friends which it caused, and our own bewilderment when they began sending in telegrams to find out what it was all about, but serious in its indication of the extent to which these medical interests can reach when assailed and hurt. We weathered this harassment likewise, and were thenceforth left alone.

The Civil Service employs medical examiners. There is to be counted the great quasi-official Red Cross. The National Soldiers Homes with Hospitals, Institutions for the Deaf—in nearly every government department a considerable part of the pay-roll goes to the doctors; and

last but not least, I name:

The United States Veterans Bureau

This Bureau has already spent \$5,000,000,000, says Director Frank T. Hines. He predicts that under the present laws, by 1940 it will have expended eleven billions. Where there is so much money will be found a hot-bed of doctors and psychiatrists, hospitals, nurses and all the satellites—politicians seeking building and supply contracts, ready to curry favor to the medical profession! An immense retinue of this ilk is in the control of the destinies of the unfortunate beneficiaries of this Bureau. The doctors and mental experts with the supplemental and affiliated interests are a great power in both the central and regional offices throughout America.

Dr. William A. White, mentioned in the second paragraph of this article, who is at the head of the International Mental Hygiene (Lunacy Trust), and using public government funds to promote it, and high in the American Psychiatric Association, is linked up with the other head-hunting doctors on the advisory counsel of the Veterans Bureau. They are all members of the American Psychiatric Association, and of the National Mental Hygiene movement which is composed of the staffs and employees of all the institutions in the different states designated as "State Hospitals", caring for public charges, and also in control of millions of dollars through the running expenses and the pay-rolls, etc., and all having in their turn, great local political, business and social influence, because of their immense contract-letting facilities and other connections.

Interlocking with the political-medical combination in these state institutions are the educational faculties of the State Universities with their medical schools, who use the State's public patients for experimental tests in human vivi-section, inoculation studies, and for training of the students. The idea of physical and mental testing seeps down even into the common grade schools.

In California this domination has taken a particularly sadistic tendency toward castration. There the motivating force is a doctor by the name of Paul Popenoe, who is backed by a "philanthropist" by the name of E. S. Gosney, with the aid of such eminent jurists as Justice Miller, Dean of Law of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles. They have steadily poured forth a stream of propaganda on "sterilization", one of their pamphlets being printed by the American Medical Association, to influence thought everywhere. Twenty-three states have succumbed and adopted their sinister laws, and over 6,000 inmates of California institutions have been sterilized, so they claim, and I do not doubt it. Then—along comes the Caroline Institute of Stockholm (Swedish Academy of Medicine) pronouncing that sterilization legislation is not justified by science for not enough is yet known about heredity.

There is not space here to go into the private backing of large corporations these medical-lunacy trust activities are receiving such as from the Rockefeller Foundation, Stone-Webster Co., etc., how and why.

To return to the U. S. Veterans Bureau—prominent among its coterie of alienists is the group from Massachusetts (where Mental Hygiene thrives luxuriantly in big industrial centers): Dr. George Milton Kline, Dr. Macfie Campbell, Dr. D. A. Thom. Anyone from Massachusetts will know who these doctors are and the important part they play in the state institutional-medical-political affairs. Other members of the Mental Hygiene cult of that commonwealth are Dr. Winfred Overholser who propagandized the American Bar Association at its last meeting in Memphis, Tennessee, into promoting universal "psychiatric" codes of law to give doctors judicial functions in court trials; and Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, whose "Briggs Law" is held up as a shining example of what psychiatric jurisprudence should be. These men openly propose statutes depriving American citizens of LIBERTY and PROPERTY rights without due process of law and on the say-so of doctors. And they have succeeded in lobbying their bills through in different places, notably New York State where again immense public wealth has been invested in the institutions they run.

Aside from the executive branch of the federal government which carries its huge personnel of doctors and is permeated with their psychology in nearly every department, we will find them strong in Congress headed by Dr. Royal S. Copeland, who publicly champions enforced vaccination, Mental Hygiene and other medical legislation.

Through the recent "contacts" of the medical profession and the psychiatrists with the Bar Associations, the encroachment of doctors upon the judicial branch of government is growing serious. The American Medical Association and the American Psychiatric Association, with their supporting welfare "social" organizations, have been officially recognized in the pretended "legal" aspects of their proposed legislative measures by the American Bar Association for the promulgation of new codes of law.

Thus we see, whether we like it or not, that our government, both national and

of the states, is largely in the hands and under the influence, in all three of its branches, of the medical and psychiatric professionals composing the great medical-lunacy combine which is called the "LUNACY TRUST".

What it amounts to is this: that if you oppose the mechinations of the healing monopoly, you are very liable to be marked for extinction, to be seized and without due process of law, thrown into an insane asylum and there castrated, so that your troublesome breed will be eliminated to posterity.

COMING!

Next Week

**"A Symposium
on Medicine"
And
"The Glorious
Second of July"**

— : o o : —

Few people know it, but Independence Day is celebrated on the wrong day and has been for many years. Records in the Library of Congress dealing with the daily activities of the Continental Congress prove it. Robert Morris, a descendant of a man whose name stood with that of Washington and Franklin, tells the story in July Plain Talk magazine. This article will be reprinted by permission in next week's FREE PRESS.

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DEFENDERS SAY DON'T CRITICIZE

From The Nation Magazine
By OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD
(By Permission)

Most of Herbert Hoover's defenders have adopted the philosophy of the familiar story of the pianist who was not to be shot because he was doing his best. "Don't criticize him," they say; "he is not responsible for our economic disaster and he is doing his best. Don't blame him. Pity him? Of course. Who would not pity the man who, after toiling for years to achieve the greatest office in the gift of his fellow-citizens, finds himself confronted by a situation beyond his intelligence to comprehend, his ability to master, his power to lead? Pity the man who, certain that his philosophy of life is correct, finds it utterly inadequate to the hour. Pity the man who pledged himself to abolish poverty as the sole remaining problem before the American people—only to find millions upon millions robbed of their all and reduced to soup kitchens and bread lines during his Presidency. Pity the man convinced of the perfection of a system of economics who sees it crashing before his eyes; who, with tremendous influence to wield, finds himself unable to rescue it. Pity the man who lets I dare not wait upon I would; who again and again consenting does that which he swore he never would do. Pity the man who desiring above all else to be praised and beloved finds himself with scarcely a true friend to defend him.

Sometimes one wonders why this man so ardently desires reelection. "I don't know any man in the world whom I envy less than the Prime Minister," Lord Derby once said. One would think Mr. Hoover would thank his lucky stars if he could gracefully and honorably turn over to someone else the dreadful task that is his. But nobody who has ever experienced such power lays it down willingly. There is the increasing urge not to admit defeat; to show those fascists, one's opponents, that after all they are wrong and he is right. There is the thirst for vindication; the desire for four normal years to show how one can steer the ship of state over smooth seas. There is the consuming urge to be one of the two-term Presidents, to rank with Washington and Lincoln, Cleveland, McKinley—a desire which made Woodrow Wilson forget that he had solemnly accepted the Baltimore platform with its pledge of single-term Presidents only. There is the belief that one's own ego alone can cope with the crisis; the conviction, easily arrived at, that it would be unpatriotic and cowardly not to hold on come what may; there is the desperate effort to bolster up the social order one declared so perfect. And so one demands renomination—four more years without rest, without privacy, without cessation of toil, without release from the frightening responsibility, without—the incumbent usually says—appreciation, gratitude, adequate reward.

Yet the simple fact is that Mr. Hoover has been a failure by every test that fairness and non-partisanship can apply. He has failed for lack of vision, failed for lack of sympathy, failed for lack of understanding, failed by reason of his prejudices—political, economic and social—but most of all he has failed in leadership. If it is true that where there is no vision the people perish, the same must hold true in the case of an individual. The fatal thing is that Mr. Hoover has had and could have no vision of a better and nobler America and a juster world. Again and again he has made it plain that what he calls "the American system" precisely fulfills his dreams, his aspirations. He admits that there are some flaws, but he dwells upon the superiority of our democracy because of the equality of opportunity which he says the United States offers. But that equality of opportunity means for him the right of some men to rise to wealth and power and privilege upon the backs of most of their fellow-citizens. He snorts at the idea that there may be a better system, a better way of life for Americans. Are we not richer and smarter, have we not scaled greater heights of prosperity than any other people in all history? Ever and again he comes back to the question of wealth. His is a materialistic god. I know he has dwelt upon the desirability of the spiritual side of life; has he not touched the religious not since he returned to Quaker worship after discovering that one could not be a candidate for the Presidency without church affiliation? But no one can write and talk as incessantly as Herbert Hoover has since 1919 without sounding all notes. What counts is what this man's real credo is. What does he want his country to be?

It is perfectly obvious that all he wanted is the kind of America that we had up to the time of the crisis. Witness his berserker rage at anyone who has suggested a world without private profit. Witness the speech that he made when he came back from the Peace Conference in 1919. Europe was being held together by the Socialists—the Socialist governments

of Italy and Germany and Russia and other countries. But Herbert Hoover could only say: "My conclusion is that socialism as a philosophy of human application has already bankrupted itself. It has proved itself, with rivers of blood and suffering, to be an economic and spiritual fallacy." Just as if it had not been capitalistic governments that together produced the world's greatest catastrophe, the World War, from the end of which he had just returned. That was the text of his speech. Was it an impassioned plea for a new society to be built upon the wreckage of the World War? Was it a demand that the world forever renounce the instruments of war? Was it a moving and touching plea that hereafter the disadvantaged of the world be given a better, a more generous share of the world's riches? No, indeed; it was just a fulmination against doctrines which might have put an end to the capitalistic exploitation of backward nations, of the God-given natural resources of backward peoples, in which he had had a share all through his mining-stock career.

Why should anyone have expected that when this man became President of the United States we should have an inspired leader pledged and certain to lead us to greater spiritual and moral heights than the American people had ever scaled? Those heights have not existed for him. I repeat that what he wanted was more and better and bigger opportunities for the rich men to inherit the earth. Now that might have gone very well had times continued as they were in the pleasant plunderbund years of Harding and Coolidge, with the latter urging everybody to get in to the swinish trough of wild speculation, the unlimited gorging of the herd desire to get rich overnight without giving any service therefor. But those were years completely deceiving to most Americans, and especially to Herbert Hoover, who saw no dangers ahead in 1928, as witness his Inaugural. If he had ever read certain words of John Bright, he paid no attention to them. They read thus: "I am of the opinion that the rich people of the country, invested with power, and speaking generally for rich people alone, cannot sufficiently care for the multitude and the poor. . . . It is a long distance from castles and mansions and great houses and abounding luxuries to the condition of the great masses of the people who have no property, and too many of whom are always on the verge of poverty. . . . The rich find everything just as they like. The country needs no reform. There is no other country in the world so pleasant for rich people as this country." The truth is that the rich people of the United States and Herbert Hoover, their leader, vested with all the power, and speaking generally for the rich people alone, have not been able sufficiently to care for the multitude and the poor. That has been proved by the events since October, 1929, the stormy years for which Mr. Hoover's philosophy and talents were so inadequate.

Mr. Hoover has failed us in this crisis because he has been so far removed from the American multitude and the poor that he has not been able since this crisis began to voice any genuinely moving expression of regret for the plight the country is in; for the terrible suffering which during his Presidency has come upon the land; for the fact that millions of Americans facing starvation have lost hope and faith and belief in their own institutions, as well as in the men in high places who have let us come to this pass. This terrible disillusionment is not to be exaggerated, but the President cannot understand it. He remains aloof from the suffering people, partly because of temperament, partly because of his own earlier career, probably partly because of lack of imagination. It is his misfortune that he has shown little sense of social justice; that he has been so unable to express sympathy or tenderness, to make people understand that his heart is wrong, not by the plight of the banks or the railroads or the great corporations, not by the quotations of the Stock Exchange, but by the unlimited misery of masses of our people in a crisis which, if it continue another year, will profoundly affect the lives of every one of us. It is his misfortune that the major part of his active life was lived outside of the country, working with laborers among backward peoples whom he despised—despised because of their color, their race, their lowliness, because they were not so far along the scale of life as he with his Anglo-Saxon blood. Coolies, Kafirs, Negroes, why talk of social justice for them? Why be concerned with the masses of individual Americans when the quickest way to help them is to help the corporations which employ them, to see that the railroads and the steel companies and the banks and the mining corporations are kept above water so that they may have the wherewithal to pay wages?

Is it really surprising that this man has set his face like flint against the federal government's giving one cent to starving

Mr. Hoover: Prophet of Prosperity

July 27, 1928, in a speech at San Francisco:

The outlook of the world today is for the greatest era of commercial expansion in history.

August 11, 1928, in a speech accepting the Republican nomination:

Unemployment in the sense of distress is widely disappearing. . . . We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. The poorhouse is vanishing from among us. We have not yet reached the goal, but given a chance to go forward with the policies of the last eight years, and we shall soon with the help of God be within sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation.

September 17, 1928, in a speech at Newark, New Jersey:

We are it not for sound governmental policies and wise leadership, employment conditions in America today would be similar to those existing in many other parts of the world.

October 6, 1928, in a speech at Elizabethton, Tennessee:

As never before does the keeping of our economic machine in tune depend upon wise policies in the administrative side of the government.

October 22, 1928, in a speech at Madison Square Garden, New York City:

A continuation of the policies of the Republican Party is fundamentally necessary to the future advancement of this progress and to the further building up of this prosperity.

November 3, 1928, in a speech at St. Louis, Missouri:

The standard of living among our workers of our city populations is the only standard in the world which permits them to purchase all the food they can eat.

November 3, 1928, in same speech:

These (public) works, which will provide jobs for an army of men, should, so far as practicable, be adjusted to take up the slack of unemployment if it should occur.

October 25, 1929, in a statement to the press after the stock-market crash:

The fundamental business of the country, that is, production and distribution of commodities, is on a sound and prosperous basis.

November 15, 1929, in another statement to the press:

Any lack of confidence in the economic future or the basic strength of business in the United States is foolish.

November 23, 1929, in a message to the governors of the several States, urging them to speed up public-building programs:

The federal government will exert itself to the utmost within its own province.

December 3, 1929, in his annual message to the Congress of the United States:

I am convinced that through these measures we have reestablished confidence. Wages should remain stable. A

Americans; that he has insisted that the American way was to unload the responsibility for their living or starving upon private charity? Rugged individualism and the right to starve while standing on one's own feet he is still unalterably pledged to, and will be for another few months until the situation becomes too grave, and the twelve millions of unemployed too desperate. But what the President of the United States does not know is that he stands today exactly where stood the Pope of Rome in 1878-79. In an encyclical issued then the Pope said: "The solution to all the evils for which socialism seeks a revolutionary remedy is reconciliation to the church, which by ordaining almsgiving of the rich corrects the poverty of which socialism is so impatient, and thus reconciles the poor to the wealthy." Mr. Hoover, too, has ordained almsgiving of the rich to correct the poverty of which socialism is still so impatient, in the hope of thus reconciling the poor not only to the wealthy, but to the grinding misery of their lot today, plus the absence of any hope, any security for the future.

We needed a man of Lincoln-like understanding of the masses and their problems and their crying needs. Instead, we have a President who could not tell us the truth when the storm burst upon us, either because he did not know it, or because he was bent upon misleading us to the benefit of the broken-down system that he upholds. Doubtless he was sincere in his adoption of the Dr. Coue chant that

very large degree of industrial unemployment which would otherwise have occurred has been prevented. . . . The test of the rightfulness of our decisions must be whether we have sustained and advanced . . . prosperity.

January 21, 1930, a statement based on information from the Department of Labor:

The tide of employment has changed in the right direction.

June 4, 1930, a statement to a group of bishops, bank presidents, manufacturers, and others, who had called on the President to urge him to act vigorously to prevent the spread of unemployment:

Gentlemen, you have come six weeks too late.

October 2, 1930, in a speech before the American Bankers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio:

We have had a severe shock and there has been disorganization in our economic system, which has temporarily checked the march of prosperity.

February 3, 1931, in a statement to the press:

I would no more see starvation among our countrymen than would any Senator or Congressman. I have faith in the American people that such a day will not come.

May 30, 1931, in a speech at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania:

The American people are going through another Valley Forge at this time.

June 19, 1931, a Washington dispatch to the New York Times:

Another thing that pleased the President was a report covering the whole country which indicated that not a single bread line was now being maintained.

September 21, 1931, in a speech before the American Legion at Detroit:

Our economic strength is such that we would have recovered long since but for these forces from abroad. Recovery of the world now rests and awaits in no small degree upon our country, the United States of America.

October 18, 1931, in a radio speech broadcast from Fortress Monroe, in "behalf of relief of the unemployed":

No one side with a spark of human sympathy can contemplate unmoved the possibilities of suffering that can crush many of our unfortunate fellow-Americans if we fail them.

May 6, 1932, in a statement to the press:

This is a serious hour which demands that all elements of the government and the people rise with stern courage above partisanship to meet the needs of our national life.

May 22, 1932, in a letter to the president of the American Society of Civil Engineers:

What you and I want is to restore normal employment. I am confident if the program I have proposed to Congress is expeditiously completed and we have the cooperation of the whole community, we will attain the objective for which we have been searching so long.

every day if you say things are going to be better they will become so; in his belief that the way to keep up the morale of virile Americans was to deceive them as to what was actually coming to pass. My own theory is that he did not know. I think he is a dull, ignorant, and superficial man, as well as one who does not let his own passionate nature interpret for him the deep feelings of others so far less favorably placed than himself. Curiously enough, for one whose life has been supposedly so practical and so realistic, he seems to be without sense of actuality. Dreamers and visionaries are the ones who are supposed to live beyond the realm of actuality, but this man strikes me as being constantly detached and apart from the actualities of things because of the very intensity of his desire to mold things as he would have them, and again because he is out of touch with the multitude and the poor. How could a really bright man or even a clever politician make himself again and again as ridiculous as he did in the early days of the depression, as when he said on March 5, 1930, that the unemployment situation would be "greatly remedied in the next sixty days"? A bright man does not make needless prophecies, especially when they are based on error. A bright man would never have stated to the delegation that called upon him on June 4, 1930, to urge him to authorize a program of immediate expenditure for federal road construction and other public works, that all was going

ZE HERBERT HOOVER--PITY HIM!

well, that we were drifting back to complete prosperity. "Gentlemen," he said to the delegation, "you have come six weeks too late." That was just two years ago. Yet he admitted to the Senate on May 31, 1932, that the situation has been rapidly getting worse, that the country is now in grave financial danger, and that if certain things are not immediately done by Congress there will be tremendous additional losses for the American people and greater increase in unemployment, which he now concedes, just two years later almost to the day, has rapidly grown in these last few weeks of the spring of 1932.

Let us grant that he has done some good things, whether on his own or because he has been pushed into them by bankers or politicians—the Hoover moratorium, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and other things; usually they have come too late. Today the demand of the committee which called on him on June 4, 1930, is being echoed on all sides. It is actively urged in Congress by Democratic leaders. The mayors of twenty-eight leading cities assembled in Detroit have just called upon the President, not for the moderate public-works program the committee of 1930 demanded, but for a \$5,000,000,000 prosperity loan to avert disaster. Two years gone; two precious years lost; and not because of Congress! The chorus of attacks upon that hard-pressed and sorely tried institution, facing almost impossible tasks and overwhelmed by an unparalleled confusion of counsel, cannot conceal the fact that Congress has acted in this matter. Who vetoed the Wagner bill of 1931? Who threw his in-

fluence against the enactment of the extremely moderate Costigan-La Follette measure? Why, a dull man in the White House who still is absolutely unable to grasp the magnitude of the calamity and its far-reaching implications, as he has been unable to understand the part that the international situation has played and is playing in our misfortunes, and how much we have contributed to the international disaster by the folly of our attitude on debts and reparations and the crime of the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

Pity Mr. Hoover? Of course. He's pitiful. He's pathetic, but it is far more pathetic that our fortunes should be in his hands at this grave crisis which he says is worse than that of the war. Reelect him? I cannot imagine anything worse for the American electorate to do. The greatest kindness that could be done him would be

to let him go back to the promotion of mines. But the time has really passed for any consideration of the man. What is at stake is the country. We shall have that so often misused simile of Abraham Lincoln's about not swapping horses when crossing the stream dinged into us from every platform in the coming campaign. But it isn't now a question of swapping horses in mid-stream, it's the question of getting hold of a steed that is strong enough, and well-mannered enough to take us into the water and swim through the flood. Many a rider has been drowned because he didn't know how to handle a swimming horse. Our situation is too grave for us to trust to anyone in the saddle who does not know what a horse does when he is off the bottom and struggling for life.

Must we say we have no choice? Must

we say that Hoover is inevitable? Everybody in the political world will admit that if the President did not have the unintended power to control the Presidential convention of his party, to own body and soul the Negro delegations in the South (by the aid of which William H. Taft defeated Theodore Roosevelt in the convention of 1912), Mr. Hoover would not have a chance. The leaders do not want him. The men in the various Republican camps do not like him. They suffer him—un- gladly. Yet they dare not speak out; they are bound by one of those hideous loyalties to a party that are doing so much to hurry us over the precipice. Europe is cracking. America is sliding faster and faster. And Herbert Hoover is the only one to save us? What an insult to America! What a counsel of despair! What faithfulness to the Republic!

Progress After 21 Years

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

After 21 years of imprisonment behind the bars of Special Privilege's private penitentiary Progress has at least been released in the House of Representatives.

Just why it took a Democratic majority to bring about this reform is beyond the power of PLAIN TALK to explain. The Democrat Congresses of the Wilson administration failed in their duty toward Democracy so it doesn't seem to be a party matter.

It may be that the 72nd Congress is really a liberal one which the rank and file of American citizens have been praying for and dreaming about for so these many years.

In the past many Congresses two men have constituted a majority over the other 433. The Speaker, the chairman of the Rules Committee and the Majority Leader, have been the triumvirate which made it unnecessary and foolish for Uncle Sam to go to the expense of sending 432 other men to Congress every winter with the consequent expense entailed.

Any two of these could block any legislation they desired. And in the past ten years they have blocked all measures that the administration did not think were for the benefit of the Wall Street contributors to the quadrennial campaign chests.

There was one exception to this however. That was last winter when Nick Longworth and Bert Snell broke over the traces and permitted the House to vote on the Bachrach bill, calling for a half measure of justice for the soldiers who won the War of 1917 and 1918.

President Hoover, High Priest, and Andrew Mellon, Holy Ghost, of Special Privilege, fought it to the last ditch, but both Mr. Longworth and Mr. Snell had read the handwriting on the walls of their respective districts (when their majorities had been so terrifyingly reduced) and they forthwith represented the will of their constituents for the first time in many a moon.

They brought it to a vote on the floor of the House. The result was an expression of the will of the American people.

Under the rules adopted by the present Congress a petition of 145 members can bring any bill to a vote. Heretofore, it has been impossible to over-ride the will of the Unholy Trinity of the House even if 432 wanted to vote YES on the measure.

There are two more measures which the 72nd Congress can pass and thereby place itself on record as one of the greatest Congresses of All Time. The first is the Norris Lane Duck bill which for several sessions the Unholy Trinity of the House has prevented a vote on in spite of regular passage by the Senate.

This bill would give the 48 States a chance to ratify a 20th Amendment to the Constitution eliminating the sense-

Please turn to page ten

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TUBERCULOSIS AND TUBERCULIN

Extracts from "Pasteur Plagiarist, Imposter!" by R. B. Pearson

(Copyright 1926 and 1932 by R. B. Pearson)

Very few people are aware that when Pasteur brought out his so-called "germ theory" he put over probably the most gigantic fraud ever perpetuated upon humanity; but such is the case. In doing so he plagiarized and perverted the work of another well known scientist, Pierre Jacques Antoine Bechamp, although we have not the space to go into that matter here.

In this article we will confine ourselves to one small phase of the question, namely the use of TUBERCULIN.

As long ago as 1868 Dr. Burdon Sanderson of England published a paper entitled "On the Inoculability and Development of Tubercles," in which he described experiments which proved that tuberculosis often followed the inoculation of animals with various materials (mostly biological) from non-tubercular sources.

11th Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council of England, (1868)

He found that almost any sort of non-tubercular material injected into an animal, could produce the true tubercle, in any and all parts of the body that may be attacked by tuberculosis in man; and quotes other experimenters who have come to the same conclusions independently.

They proved that putrid but originally healthy meat, when injected into an animal, caused tubercles in 4 out of 5 cases. (80 per cent).

It seems to me that this material corresponds very closely in a biological sense with practically all biologicals now in use, and this fact should be a warning that there is a great deal of danger in the use of such products.

This was published over twenty years before Koch brought out his infamous "TUBERCULIN" in 1890, and should have been well known at that time.

Tuberculin a Fraud!

There is now much additional evidence that Koch's claims for his TUBERCULIN were entirely unfounded, and that its use never should have been allowed on either humans or animals.

The ZOOPHILIST for May 1st, 1891 reported deaths in 123 "selected" cases in Berlin from November, 1890 to February, 1891, which caused Koch to "fall under a cloud," but he did not give up his efforts until the Government closed him up because of the terrible death rate!

Dr. Paul de Kruiff gives an astonishing picture of Koch's work in "Microbe Hunters," where he says:

"I have it!" he whispered, and called the busy Loeffler and the faithful Gaffky from their own spyings on other microbes. "Look!" Koch cried. "One little speck of tubercle I put into this beast six weeks ago—there could not have been more than a few hundred of those bacilli in that small bit—now they've grown into billions! What devils they are, those germs—from that one place in the guinea-pig's groin they have sneaked everywhere into his body, they have gnawed—they have grown through the walls of his arteries . . . the blood has carried them into his bones . . . into the farthest corner of his brain . . ." (p. 131).

Read that over when your child brings home a card from school asking permission to put the same kind of stuff into his blood, and TEAR UP THE CARD—DON'T SIGN IT—send a copy of de Kruiff's statement to the teacher and the school board!

J. W. Browne, B.A., M.B., Medical Supt. of the Kalyra Sanatorium, South Australia, quotes Koch at some length to the effect that, while an injection of tuberculin into a healthy person, will probably start a tubercular sore, an injection into anyone already infected, will counteract or "kill" the first infection, without doing any injury.

Medical Journal of Australia, Sidney, October 22, 1921.

However this idea is false as was indicated in Koch's own work. Anyone with such a belief must be credited with care in giving it only to tubercular people, and those who received it died so fast the government had to close him up! Incidentally, cattlemen have contended for many years that it made healthy cattle tubercular.

Dr. Browne says:

"Up to date upwards of two hundred different forms of tuberculin have been prepared and described."

"The simple fact of the matter is that no one has yet been able to repeat Koch's experiment successfully."

"There is no evidence but Koch's IN FAVOR of tuberculin as a therapeutic cure for tuberculosis in guinea-pigs, in calves, or in man. No one but Koch has been able to cure an infected guinea-pig by the use of tuberculin of any sort or description. Koch as Shera says, was an optimist. There is no question that Tuberculin can do infinite harm. Scores of people have died prematurely at its hands. Never was there such a commercial

vaccine as this one and never has there been such a gigantic hoax. Tuberculin Shera says, should not come within the range of vaccine therapy. Whatever good results are imputed to tuberculin must have occurred in spite of it, for its virtues are founded on experiments which cannot be repeated.

"The disbeliever too, can point to many cases where the administration of tuberculin in pulmonary disease has been undoubtedly followed by disaster and while he freely admits the undoubted powers of the tuberculin therapist to stir up the embers and kindle the fire, he has hitherto asked him in vain for any evidence of power to extinguish the fire."

He (rightly, I believe) considers pulmonary tuberculosis at least, to be in part, "and to a greater or less extent a septicemia," and adds:

"The failure of vaccines to affect the disease in any but an adverse manner is thus explained. As we all know vaccines have invariably been found useless, or worse than useless in septicemias."

Dr. P. L. Clark, M.D., of Chicago, Ill., said in "The Health School" column in the Chicago Labor News of July 14, 1922, in part:

"So you see our own United States government has proved beyond question that even so delicate an animal organism as the guinea pig may eat tuberculosis germs by the million and thrive, yet when injected beneath the skin it quickly produces disease and death."

"Is it any wonder then, that Koch's wonderful tuberculin cure for tuberculosis where the filthy serum was injected under the skin directly into the blood made the Vienna clinic which he conducted years ago look like a shambles? In the autopsies held on thousands who had hopefully submitted themselves to the much heralded cure, even the marrow of the bones of the many who gave their lives that tuberculin might be proved a failure was found seething with germs of tuberculosis . . ."

"None but an ignoramus dares use tuberculin on a human being today, but dividends must be paid on the investment in serum plants; so the farmers are made to suffer and our kindly bovine friends who would give us pure, wholesome, fresh milk, if let alone and fed properly, have tuberculin shot into them."

Such statements coming from Physicians of such high standing, should be adequate evidence that TUBERCULIN is utterly worthless and deadly as a cure! and it is no better as a "test."

Drs. Petroff and Branch, in a discussion of the B.C.G. vaccine used on children, find that tuberculin seems to spread tuberculosis in those who have a latent—or the "benign" form which vaccination is supposed to give. Note also how the tuberculin seemed to spread tuberculosis in these cattle "tests" as it did in Koch's experiments on humans.

They say:

"Tzekhnovitzer claims that guinea pigs become hypersensitive to tuberculin after treatment with B.C.G. . . . 70 per cent of those infected orally and 45 per cent of those infected by the subcutaneous route react."

11. Immunity in Animals Vaccinated with B.C.G.

"Guerin, Richart and Bossiera studied a large number of cattle on a farm. . . . On this farm in 1915 in a herd of 67 head 47 per cent reacted positively to the tuberculin test. Year after year the reactors were slaughtered . . . in 1918 38 per cent were positive to the tuberculin test. In 1920 the number of reactors was 41.7 per cent. Vaccination in the new-born cattle started January 1, 1921. . . . In 1922 one year after the vaccination 20 cattle gave a definitely positive and 9 a very suspicious tuberculin reaction, or a total of 45 per cent of 64 head. Many of these animals were vaccinated and revaccinated. In 1923 there remained 26 of the 1919-20 year animals, all giving a positive tubercular reaction."

Think of that, 100 per cent of the 1919-1920 animals giving a positive "test" in three years! Could any dairyman survive such a slaughter?

They continue:

"In the meantime, the second generation of these vaccinated animals were re-vaccinated and the vaccinations repeated each following year. . . . There is no record of how many of the vaccinated cattle became infected, as the tuberculin test was . . . omitted on Calmette's suggestion, as he believes that it is of doubtful diagnostic value, giving no information as far as exogenous (outside) infection is concerned."

Furthermore if in the vaccinated cattle an implantation of a virulent organism has taken place, setting up only a benign tuberculosis, tuberculin administered may bring about a violent allergic reaction disseminating the virulent organisms. In such an event progressive disease may follow. . . .

"Gradually the animal becomes resist-

ent to this particular organism. However as soon as a new organism is introduced into the herd the occurrence of the disease is much more marked than previously . . ."

Does Calmette think that this animal-pus-extract is good for the 76 children who died at Luebeck, but not so good for cows? How come?

And they find mutation, or at least a "new organism"—they add:

As I showed in "GERM MUTATION" and "IMMUNITY," and as E. C. Rosenow, M.D., of the Mayo Clinic, showed in 1918 the use of serums is bound to cause mutational forms of the germ in the serums, and there is no way to control the changed forms when they appear. This "new organism," whether a mutation form, or really an infection from outside; will get into vaccinated groups like the FLU in the European War, and is the cause of most post-vaccinal sickness, and a great many deaths from various diseases following vaccination. Koch found 43 different "families" of tubercular germs, from only one of which can any one vaccine protect us.

This multiplicity of varieties of each germ, together with the peculiarity mentioned, that any "new" organism that follows vaccination, makes the "occurrence of the disease much more marked than previously," as happened with the "FLU" in the war; are the fundamental reasons why biologicals NEVER CAN be used successfully.

The authors add:

"It seems that in spite of the vaccination with B.C.G., and the sociological measures, the implantation with violent tubercle bacilli has taken place . . ."

"Lakhms of Lithuania" studying 472 vaccinated infants reports that he obtained ten times more positive tuberculin reactions in the vaccinated children than in the unvaccinated."

Note that Lakhme does not state how much his "tests" increased the positive reactions, but they are the same sort of stuff as the vaccine, and undoubtedly are the cause of a great many troubles.

And the positive reactions may be only due to acidity, as has been charged against the so-called Wasserman test. The real fact is that tuberculin never had any "diagnostic value," it was not offered as a test on animals, until its failure as a cure on humans caused the government to forbid such use; when the manufacturers "discovered," or invented this new use for it to preserve a market. The "test" on cattle idea circumvented both the prohibition of its use on humans, and its ill-repute as a cure, thus continuing the profits. "Am. Jour. of Public Health, July 1928."

In this so-called "tuberculin test" a cow is supposed to have tuberculosis IF the injection causes a marked inflammation; but leading cowmen have claimed for many years that the very healthiest and strongest looking cows react to the test quickly, with the "marked inflammation," while the really tubercular cows have not enough vitality to react, and are too full of tubercular poison to notice such a slight additional amount.

The facts seem to bear out this contention. Nearly one hundred years ago Jenner said of small-pox matter:

"It is remarkable that variolous matter, when the system is disposed to reject it, should excite inflammation on the part to which it is applied more speedily than when it produces small-pox."

This should be as true of tuberculosis as of small-pox. Could it be possible that the pus-makers slipped up on this little detail and have given the wrong directions to the "testers"? I believe the cowmen are right.

J. Guy, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.F.P.&S., Dep. Medical Officer of Health, and Tuberculosis Officer for the City of Edinburgh, says in "Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Its Diagnosis and Treatment":

"The tuberculin test is not positive in the new born child because it has not yet become infected. The sum total of all tuberculin tests, it is said, is that with growing experience one is less and less inclined to attach much importance to their diagnostic value. Diagnosis in any suspected case is the combined result of a careful survey of the history and constitutional symptoms and of the findings at physical examination. . . . Tuberculosis can be cured in any climate. . . . Tuberculin has failed altogether, it is said, to fulfill the promises to which its introduction gave rise. It should not now be classed as a specific."

"Reviewed in Jour. A.M.A. for Mar. 22, 1924 p. 995"

The famous physician, Sir William Osler, Bart., M., F.R.S., says in "Principles and Practice of Medicine," (ninth ed., 1920) of tuberculin:

"Tuberculin Reaction—An animal inoculated subcutaneously with tubercular bacilli or with dead cultures has a local reaction associated with the formation of

a tubercle; the neighboring lymph glands become involved and in susceptible animals the disease generalizes and causes death."

Speaking of human beings, he says:

"For clinical purposes the tuberculin reaction is to be relied on, but that it may be given by a small focus of latent disease in a healthy person and that it has been found to be positive in as large a proportion as 60 per cent of apparently normal individuals are facts which diminish its practical value."

Note that there is no proof that the "apparently normal" persons had "a small focus of latent disease"—except the "test," this explanation is merely an alibi, more evidence that the cowmen were right.

When the Chicago Health Department started a drive to tuberculin test all cows whose milk was sold in Chicago, in 1926, many cases occurred in which cattle condemned by the test, were found apparently healthy when inspected by the government meat inspectors, while others passed by the "test" were sent to the tank as unfit for food!

Two cases I believe are typical will suffice here—

George Finker of Bensonville had 18 cows tested; 17 reacted and one passed the test. The whole 18 were shipped to Chicago and killed. The reactors all were passed for beef. The cow that passed the "test" was so tubercular that she went into the tank!

R. A. Burns, near Lake Geneva, Wis., owned 24 cows. They were tuberculin tested and 18 reacted, 6 passing the test clean. All were shipped to Chicago and killed. The 18 reactors were all passed as prime beef by the Federal Inspector. Of the 6 which passed the test, 4 were sent to the tank, and 2 were passed as fit for food.

This gives you a fair estimate of the true value of "tuberculin," both as a "cure," and as a "test," and also will indicate about what may be expected of any and all biologicals. They are all alike. No other antitoxins, serums or vaccines have any more value in animals or man, than the so-called "tuberculin test."

The highly touted "germ theory" itself is fundamentally wrong, in fact utterly fraudulent, as I hope to show soon.

R. B. Pearson,
1215 Sherwin Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Progress After 21 Years

(Continued from page nine)

less and indefensible system of defeated Congressmen and Senators legislating for 13 months after they have been repudiated by the voters of their districts.

The second measure badly needed by this country is the abolition of the ridiculous Electoral College. This is a relic of 150 years ago and has been badly outlived for more than a century. It's two outstanding achievements have been the defeat of the majority vote for President on two occasions.

The first time Andrew Jackson ran he was the popular choice for President by many thousands of votes, yet by the vagaries of the Electoral College group voting, the choice of the people was nullified and the beaten candidate named President of the United States. The second time Grover Cleveland ran he carried the United States by over a million votes yet his opponent was seated by the vagaries of the Electoral College.

This is brought about by the fact that no state can split its vote in the Electoral College. If the state vote is divided almost equally and goes to one party by a majority of one all the votes of that state are cast for the one candidate, just the same as if every voter in the state had voted for him.

The Electoral College method may or may not have been alright when it took months to bring the results of voting to the Capital but it certainly has long since been outlived.

Our suggestion is that if we just must keep the Electoral College, we should use it to send those All-American Football selections to where they might take a post-graduate course in commercializing football.

Right at this time retention of the Electoral College only tends to make us wonder why the "Founding Fathers" couldn't have done some thinking for the present members of Congress while they were about it.

TRUE PICTURE OF FARM SITUATION

Farmers' Disadvantages Told In Speech By Representative

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Ia.
Member of U. F. F. A.
Representative James H. Sinclair gives these facts as to the disadvantages of the farmers in the Congressional Record, June 1, 1932, No. 138.

"It is becoming increasingly evident that something must be done to stabilize the price of farm products. It is now just about 12 years since I introduced in Congress the first bill for this purpose. I have not changed my views as to the need for that legislation, and had it been enacted I am confident that agriculture would have escaped many of the ills from which it has suffered.

"During the last 10 years, even though prices have at times been higher than before the World war, agriculture has not been prosperous. The better prices have been more than offset by increases in the costs of planting, machinery, taxes, interest on investment, and so forth. Farm mortgages have grown, farmers have had to draw on their capital investment for operating expenses, and at a time when, for the most part, money could be had only at high rates of interest.

"From 1922 to 1931, inclusive, farmers have lost heavily, as will be seen from the following table compiled from data furnished by Crops and Markets of the Department of Agriculture. The figures give the cost of production for the average wheat farmer of the United States during the past 10 years. These cost prices are obtained from reports of thousands of farmers all over the United States, and include a number of acres cultivated, yield per acre, cost of planting, cultivation, harvesting, marketing, fertilizers if any, seed, land rent, labor, and all other miscellaneous expenses. The estimated average price per bushel received by producers is taken from the reported cash sales of all wheat sold on the six leading terminal markets of the United States. Of course, the actual price received by the farmer is well below this average price, as the cost of freight to the terminal market must be deducted. The table is as follows:

"1922 cost of wheat production, \$1.23 per bushel; price sold for, 98 cents; loss, 25 cents per bushel.
"1923 cost of wheat production, \$1.24 per bushel; price sold for, 92 cents; loss 32 cents per bushel.
"1924 cost of wheat production, \$1.22 per bushel; price sold for, \$1.28; gain cents per bushel.
"1925 cost of wheat production, \$1.32 per bushel; price sold for, \$1.46; gain, 14 cents per bushel.
"1926 cost of wheat production, \$1.12 per bushel; price sold for, \$1.24; gain, 12 cents per bushel.
"1927 cost of wheat production, \$1.18 per bushel; price sold for, \$1.21; gain 3 cents per bushel.
"1928 cost of wheat production, \$1.24 per bushel; price sold for, \$1.01; loss, 23 cents per bushel.
"1929 cost of wheat production, \$1.24 per bushel; price sold for, \$1.05; loss 19 cents per bushel.
"1930 cost of wheat production, \$1.09 per bushel; price sold for, 67 cents; loss, 42 cents per bushel.
"1931 cost of wheat production, \$1.04 per bushel; price sold for, 64 cents; loss, 40 cents per bushel.
"It is apparent from a cursory study of this table why farm mortgages have been greatly increased in recent years. Wheat raisers on the average throughout the country have been losing money, though producing the most necessary article of diet. In certain marginal sections the loss per bushel is even greater than the tables disclose. This is especially true of my own state, North Dakota. The same general results of production and loss are similarly true in the case of other basic crops, such as corn, cotton, fruits, and livestock.

"It is a self-evident fact that farmers can not go on indefinitely producing crops at a loss. There must come a time when they can not proceed any further. That time has about arrived. This spring the farmers of the coun-

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ACT TODAY



ALLOWANCES OF FARM BOARD CUT

Senate Votes To Reduce Appropriations For Office Funds

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Restriction of Federal Farm Board operations in so far as that may be accomplished by limitation of funds available for pay roll and contingent expenses was voted in the Senate Saturday after criticism which has frequently recurred was renewed, in connection with the Board's appropriation in the annual independent offices supply bill.

The Senate accepted an amendment by Senator Byrnes (Dem.), of South Carolina, which will make only \$600,000 available for pay roll and office expenses of the Board in the next fiscal year. In former years, the Board has had \$1,000,000 for the purpose the Committee on Appropriations amended the house bill, this time to allow the Board to use up unexpended balances from former years, amounting, according to Senator Byrnes, to more than the usual \$1,000,000.

Further Waste Opposed
In connection with debate on the Farm Board appropriation, Senator Ashurst (Dem.), of Arizona, told the Senate he would "never again vote to give it funds to waste or otherwise." He said the senate was unaware of the feeling throughout the country concerning Farm Board operations, and he advised that Senators "pay some attention to that feeling before it is too late."

The Arizona Senator's remarks were followed by a declaration by Senator Smoot that he found it necessary "to admit that I was wrong when I advocated the Farm Board."

"I thought it would do some good," he said. "I favored it and I worked for it; but I am now compelled to admit that I was wrong, and I am willing to admit my mistake."

Board Methods Criticized
Senator Byrnes said that he and Senator Ashurst had attended a meeting of the Board and that they were "amazed" at what went on. Senator Ashurst interjected that some evidence of what had happened in the Farm Board could be gained from the fact that "they either are ignorant or they deliberately attempt to deceive the Senate" concerning the funds they need.

Senator Byrnes had a report from the Comptroller General of the United States showing that unexpected balances each year had been greater than he had known them to be, and that the Board sought to use them now.

Lady—Is this milk from contented cows?
Farmer—Well, to tell the truth, they did seem to be a little bit disturbed by the flies.

try from necessity have been forced to borrow nearly \$100,000,000 from the Federal Government for planting the present year's crop. Such conditions will continue from year to year unless some means is found that will give them a price equal to the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. What a striking indictment that is for a great industry, although producing sufficient to supply the needs of the nation, yet unable to save enough to provide for the next year's seeding."

You will see by reading the above, if you are a farmer, that this is a true picture of the farming situation. In fact farming never has paid dividends as other business.

Another "Easy Mark" Wheat Deal

After the federal farm board had sold 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to China on long-term credit, China bought 45,000,000 bushels for cash from Canada and Australia. The farm board now proposes to sell to China another 15,000,000 bushels, also on long-term credit, and wants a loan from the empty treasury to finance the deal. Evidently China holds the opinion which is general in Europe that Uncle Sam is "the easiest thing that ever came down the pike."

The farm board seems possessed by a burning desire to get the surplus stock of wheat out of the United States at any loss to the government. It cleaned out the surplus of the Pacific northwest by its first sale to China. It now proposes to sell a like quantity from the middle west to a market which has long been held by the Pacific northwest. It would thus crowd out of that market an equal quantity of the crop that is about to be harvested in this region.

The farm board may imagine that by this policy it disposes of the surplus. That is a delusion. Transfer of a part of the surplus from the United States to China does not dispose of it; a surplus is not disposed of until it is consumed. So far as surplus wheat is transferred from the United States to China, it diminishes the demand for new wheat and weakens the price. A surplus has that effect in whatever part of the world it may be.

Another example of the folly of putting the government in business is furnished by the farm board. The government employs politicians to do the business, and they are governed by political, not business, motives. If the farm board owned that wheat and had to finance the China deal with its own money, it would demand cash and would probably get it, as Canada and Australia did. It would know that so long as civil war is chronic in China, the credit of that country's government is bad. Doing business with the farmers' wheat and the people's money, it throws caution to the winds. Let the people, who paid the money in taxes, worry as to whether China will ever pay.

COATING FOR CUTS OR BRUISES ON TREES

Shellac dissolved in alcohol forms an excellent coating for amputated branches and for wounds of fruit trees, making a water-proof, artificial skin under which the wood grows until the wound is healed.

BEST FERTILIZER FOR FRUIT TREES

The following is the right amount of mixture for one tree: 100 grains of potassium chloride; 500 grains of potassium nitrate; 570 grains of potassium phosphate.

NEW EGG-DRYING PLANT NOW OPEN

Powder Used In Making Cake, Doughnut And Waffle Flour

With the formal opening of a new egg-drying plant at Fort Worth, Texas, an industry has been brought back to this country. Although egg drying was carried on in the United States as far back as 1900, this activity ceased almost completely within a few years, due to the severe competition of Chinese imports. It was impossible for domestic manufacturers to produce powdered egg yolk or white that could compete either in quality or price with the tariff-free Chinese product.

With the opening of a modern egg-drying plant at Fort Worth by the Doughnut Machine Corporation of New York City, the first exclusive egg drying plant in America has been established. The market for egg powder requires annually upward of 10,000,000 pounds. This quantity is the equivalent of 36,000,000 dozen shell eggs. The present capacity of the Fort Worth plant is in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 pounds of powder a year. According to a statement by A. Leavitt, president of the Doughnut Machine Corporation, whose company has been one of the largest users of imported egg powder in this country, the complete production of the Fort Worth plant will be used in the manufacture of fully prepared cake, doughnut and waffle flour.

At present about two hundred workers find employment in this industry. It is expected that practically the entire surplus egg production of the state of Texas will be used in egg-drying. The farmers and egg producers in that territory are jubilant over the solution of an important marketing problem.

TO SWEETEN RANCID BUTTER
Add 25 to 30 drops of lime chloride to every 2 pounds of the rancid butter. Work the mass up thoroughly; then wash in plenty of fresh, cold water and work out the lime chloride.

FERTILIZER FOR LAWNS
An excellent fertilizer is obtained by mixing 9 parts of soot with one part of salt. It not only enriches the ground but keeps away moss, sand fleas and little snails.

Join!

The U. F. F. A.

DO YOUR BIT TO UNITE EVERY AMERICAN FARMER

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors

Muscatine, Iowa, June 13, 1932.
The Board of Supervisors, Muscatine County, Iowa, met in adjourned session with all members present.

Supervisor Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, presided.

It was moved by W. J. Barclay, seconded by George Sauer, and carried, that petition for franchise to erect, operate and maintain an electric transmission line be granted to Muscatine Municipal Electric Company.

It was moved by J. Henry Schafer, seconded by A. J. Altekruze, and carried, that County Superintendent's report for the month of May be approved and filed.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the following Domestic Animal claims were allowed: H. C. Johnson, 1 sheep, \$1.75; W. J. Schwalm, 1 lamb, \$1.75.

The County Auditor's list of warrants issued during the month of May, were found correct after comparing same with stubs and cancelled warrants.

It was moved by W. J. Barclay, seconded by George Sauer and carried, that the Board of Supervisors, acting as a Board of Equalization be adjourned until the Assessor's Books have been completed.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the Board adjourned.

Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: Kenneth Coder, Auditor of Muscatine County, Iowa.

Muscatine, Iowa, June 14, 1932.

The Board of Supervisors, Muscatine County, Iowa, met in adjourned session with all members present.

Supervisor Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, presided.

Bills and claims were allowed and ordered paid as shown on Claim Book "N" which is made a part of this record.

The Board of Supervisors, as Ex-Officio Board of County Canvassers for Muscatine County, Iowa, proceeded to canvass the returns of the Primary Election held June 6, 1932, and after canvassing the returns the following named persons were declared nominated for the various County Offices and the Offices of the sub-division of the County as follows; to-wit:

COUNTY OFFICERS

REPUBLICAN

County Auditor, Kenneth Coder.

County Treasurer, Arthur J. Nicholson.

Clerk of District Court, E. C. Erwin.

County Sheriff, F. B. Nesper.

County Recorder, G. C. Parks.

County Attorney, Harold E. Wilson.

Board of Supervisors (1933 term), Fred R. Kaufmann.

Board of Supervisors (1933 term), Fritz Belter.

Board of Supervisors (1934 term), George L. Sauer.

County Coroner, Dr. W. S. Norton.

DEMOCRATIC

County Treasurer, Leo J. Fuller.

Clerk of District Court, Hillis R. Phillips.

County Sheriff, to convention.

County Recorder, John G. Gray.

County Attorney, M. W. Stapleton.

Board of Supervisors (1933 term), J. Herman Mundt.

Board of Supervisors (1933 term), Fritz Belter.

Board of Supervisors (1934 term), C. F. Henderson.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

Bloomington Township

REPUBLICAN

Trustee, 1933 term, E. M. Goddard.

Trustee, 1934 term, Henry Windman.

Township Clerk, Ellsworth Satterthwaite.

Township Assessor, Fred Satterthwaite.

Committeeman, H. J. Freyermath.

DEMOCRATIC

Committeeman, Robert G. Shield.

Cedar Township

REPUBLICAN

Justice of Peace, L. M. Littrel.

Constable, C. Richardson.

Trustee, 1933 term, W. A. Walters.

Trustee, 1934 term, none.

Trustee (to fill vacancy), W. L. Shellabarger.

Township Clerk, Ward Harvey.

Township Assessor, A. C. Hunter.

Committeeman, C. A. Shellabarger.

Committeewoman, Mrs. A. C. Hunter.

DEMOCRATIC

Trustee, 1933 term, Hubert Hafner.

Trustee, 1934 term, none.

Township Clerk, R. H. Griffin.

Township Assessor, J. F. Hankins.

Fruitland Township

REPUBLICAN

Township Assessor, Russell J. Bartenhagen.

Committeeman, E. P. Corwin.

Fulton Township

REPUBLICAN

Justice of Peace, Arnold Kretschmar.

Constable, Walter A. Thomsen.

Committeeman, A. E. Kretschmar.

DEMOCRATIC

Justice of Peace, George E. Allbee.

Township Clerk, Fritz Belter.

Township Assessor, H. T. Springmeier.

Committeeman, Robert Bernel.

Committeewoman, Sadie Belter.

Goshen Township

REPUBLICAN

Township Assessor, E. W. Barnhart.

DEMOCRATIC

Committeeman, G. E. Flater.

Lake Township

DEMOCRATIC

Trustee, 1933 term, Sylvester VanZandt.

Trustee, 1934 term, Charlie S. Harper.

Township Clerk, Roy R. Baker.

Township Assessor, Clinton K. Coder.

Committeeman, J. P. Balser.

Montpelier Township

REPUBLICAN

Constable, Edward Schroeder.

Trustee, 1933 term, Albert Kemper.

Trustee, 1934 term, D. A. Grimm.

Trustee (to fill vacancy), R. E. Lobdell.

Township Clerk, Andrew Grimm.

Township Assessor, George Calvelage.

Committeeman, A. I. Nettleton.

DEMOCRATIC

Trustee, 1933 term, Francis Rinnert.

Trustee, 1934 term, Fred Rinnert.

Township Clerk, Fred H. Baer.

Moscow Township

REPUBLICAN

Justice of Peace, C. A. Lake and Lee Tharp.

Constable, M. F. Comstock and William Thompson.

Trustee, 1933 term, H. L. Shafnit.

Trustee, 1934 term, M. D. Johnson.

Township Clerk, I. L. Kelley.

Township Assessor, Norton Lake.

Committeeman, H. Newton Lake.

Committeewoman, Mrs. Newton Lang.

DEMOCRATIC

Trustee, 1934 term, George Duffe.

Committeeman, Grant McConaha.

Muscatine

REPUBLICAN

Justice of Peace, J. C. Coster and H. D. Horst.

Constable, W. S. Miller and Wm. Schoenig.

Committeeman, 1st Ward, D. F. Borgstadt.

Committeeman, 2nd Ward, H. F. Liebke.

Committeeman, 3rd Ward, Paul R. Duncan.

Committeeman, 4th Ward, Herman Keller.

DEMOCRATIC

Justice of Peace, Frank L. Runner.

Constable, C. A. Hughes and A. M. Canfield.

Assessor, Lloyd E. Grimm.

Committeeman, 1st Ward, C. H. Lemkau.

Committeeman, 2nd Ward, John R. Thompson.

Committeewoman, 2nd Ward, Charlotte E. Warner.

Committeeman, 3rd Ward, Frank De Priest.

Committeewoman, 3rd Ward, Mrs. L. Bowen.

Committeeman, 4th Ward, Ed Faulhaber.

Committeewoman, 4th Ward, Marie Elfers.

Orono Township

REPUBLICAN

Justice of Peace, W. J. Buser.

Constable, I. S. Abbott, Jr.

Trustee, 1933 term, C. A. McCormick.

Township Clerk, D. D. MacDougall.

Township Assessor, E. L. Wagner.

Committeeman, W. J. Buser.

Committeewoman, Margaret McKee.

DEMOCRATIC

Justice of Peace, A. W. Jones.

Constable, Bert Stirling.

Trustee, 1933 term, W. O. Jarard.

Trustee, 1934 term, Will Maxwell.

Township Clerk, James R. Horton.

Township Assessor, Robt. R. Wolford.

Pike Township

REPUBLICAN

Justice of Peace, W. E. Loeb.

Constable, Clarence Whitlock.

Trustee, 1934 term, John Kirkpatrick.

Township Clerk, A. E. Pike.

Township Assessor, W. S. Halllock.

Committeewoman, Mrs. E. Pike.

DEMOCRATIC

Justice of Peace, Wm. Shafer.

Trustee, 1933 term, A. J. Mills.

Trustee, 1934 term, C. L. Pike.

Township Clerk, W. R. Schmitt.

Township Assessor, Harry Braun.

Committeeman, D. F. Nichols.

Committeewoman, Agnes Foley.

Seventy-Six Township

REPUBLICAN

Trustee, 1933 term, Floyd E. Holliday.

Township Assessor, Clyde Goldsberry.

Committeeman, R. E. Eliason.

Committeewoman, Mrs. Roscoe Eliason.

DEMOCRATIC

Trustee, 1933 term, E. E. Richelberger.

Trustee (to fill vacancy), E. J. McFadden.

Township Clerk, L. J. Byrne.

Township Assessor, T. F. Byrne.

Committeeman, Lee S. Riggs.

Sweetland Township

REPUBLICAN

Trustee, 1933 term, A. C. Sauer.

Trustee, 1934 term, Otto Solwedel.

Township Clerk, Walter C. McGillivray.

Township Assessor, D. A. Cole.

Committeeman, J. H. VanCamp.

Wapsiee Township

REPUBLICAN

Justice of Peace, W. L. Mackey.

Constable, Lester Bahmer and George Hines.

Trustee, 1933 term, A. L. McIntire.

Trustee, 1934 term, V. H. Birkett.

Township Clerk, J. M. Addleman.

Township Assessor, F. O. McIntire.

Committeeman, T. E. Fountain.

Committeewoman, Carrie Snider.

DEMOCRATIC

Justice of Peace, Willard Crees and Julius Stoterau.

Trustee, 1933 term, H. L. Brugman.

Trustee, 1934 term, Guy N. Flater.

Township Clerk, Harry F. Lewis.

Township Assessor, John L. Brugman.

Committeeman, J. C. Carey.

Committeewoman, Pauline Royal.

Wilton Township

REPUBLICAN

Justice of Peace, D. S. Duncan.

Constable, F. S. Abbott.

Trustee, 1933 term, F. A. Maurer.

Trustee, 1934 term, Chas. B. Drumm.

Township Clerk, H. R. Maurer, Jr.

Township Assessor, H. M. Hain.

Committeeman, H. W. Thurston.

DEMOCRATIC

Justice of Peace, Ed Friedli and C. E. Gillespie.

Constable, O. J. Lamp.

Trustee, 1933 term, John H. Maurer.

Trustee, 1934 term, B. J. Nangle.

Township Clerk, C. H. Budelier.

Township Assessor, Geo. A. Doran.

Committeeman, John F. McClean.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the Board adjourned to meet June 16, 1932.

Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: Kenneth Coder, Auditor of Muscatine County, Iowa.

Muscatine, Iowa, June 16, 1932.

The Board of Supervisors, Muscatine County, Iowa, met in adjourned session with all members present.

Supervisor Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, presided.

Bills and claims were allowed and ordered paid as shown on

Claim Book "N" which is made a part of this record.

After canvassing the votes, the Board finds it necessary to choose by lot a Democratic Delegate in the 5th Ward, City of Muscatine, also two Democratic Delegates in Fruitland Township and a Republican Trustee in Cedar Township. They were chosen by lot as follows: 4th Ward Democratic Delegate, Frans Bens; Fruitland Township Democratic Delegates, Walter Pagel, and M. W. Strouse; Cedar Township Republican Trustee, 1934 term, H. Lamp.

It was moved by A. J. Barclay, seconded by J. Henry Schafer, and carried, that Mrs. Twitty be hired as Assistant Social Worker from June 1, 1932 to June 1, 1933 at \$140.00 per month.

The Board of Supervisors proceeded to equalize Personal Property Assessments between Townships as turned in by the Assessors.

Cows, 1 year old	\$12.00
Cows, 2 years old	20.00
Horses, 3 years old and over	28.00
Mules, Jennies, colts 1 year old	20.00
Heifers, 1 year old	12.00
Heifers, 2 year old	16.00
Cows	20.00
Steers, 1 year old	12.00
Steers, 2 years old and over	20.00

It was moved by J. Henry Schafer, seconded by W. J. Barclay, that the above equalization be approved.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the Board adjourned.

Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

Attest: Kenneth Coder, Auditor of Muscatine County, Iowa.

Muscatine, Iowa, June 17, 1932.

The Board of Supervisors, Muscatine County, Iowa, met in adjourned session with all members present.

Supervisor Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, presided.

Bills and claims were allowed and ordered paid as shown on Claim Book "N" which is made a part of this record.

It was moved by A. J. Altekruze, seconded by J. Henry Schafer, and carried that the Cigarette



The Cause Of Disease

By Dr. J. Douglas Thompson

Millions of people today are ailing throughout the world. They little realize that wrong diet and food combination and the improper control of their mentalities are causing for them a tremendous amount of distress that is upsetting their entire lives and making them victims of the "grim reaper."

So much is heard about disease these days, but so little is actually known among the average individuals, that the above title is certainly a timely one. Disease, as you perhaps do or do not know, is manifestly the same in all cases, irrespective of which one of the many hundreds that you might become afflicted with, and the reason for this is because of the fact that old Mother Nature has caused this to come about in order that you might receive warnings from her, which, if heeded, will give rise to the overcoming of your diseased condition and the return of your health. The only difference, of course, is in the organ which becomes afflicted.

How Disease Differs

For the sake of illustration, let us say that your body is, comparatively speaking, like a gigantic railroad, where all of the trains must start out on its main line, but yet divide into many, many branch lines to reach a given destination. So let us say that we all start out in life at the station of Good Health, on the road to Wealth, to reach the city of Happiness, Joy and Contentment. We en-train at the station of Good Health which is the condition that everyone enjoys when he is born. As your train of good health gets under way and you are off to your flying start, you feel very much convinced within yourself that you are well on the way to someone of the cities, whether it be the city of Happiness, Joy or Contentment. But as life goes on, and you become more accustomed to its routine ways, you also become extremely interested in the various branches that this railroad has . . . or in other words you get tired of traveling on the main line, and so you leave the main line train and start taking one of its branch line trains. For the time being you sort of enjoy the change, as it were. But as time goes on, it begins to tell its tale, and you too get tired of traveling on the branch line. The farther away you travel, the farther away you come from your health and happiness and the things in life that you were meant to enjoy, until finally you reach the city of Poverty, Disillusionment, and all of its many other associates. As you de-train in this city, your eyes receive a most disappointing sight . . . for, instead of happiness, joy and contentment, you find just the opposite, and see sickness, sorrow, poverty, misery, and disease in its place . . . and so it is with people today, on starting out in life. When you start out as a baby your mother watches over your diet, just as carefully as she possibly can. You are fed a very well balanced diet, a special formula . . . but as time goes on and you grow up, you sort of feel that you know better than your mother and insist upon selecting your own food combinations, with the result that your lack of good judgment and common sense causes you to suffer the consequence, and before you know it, you are afflicted with a diseased condition.

Mother Nature's Penalty

"Why is it?" you may ask, "that if all disease is the same, it afflicts the liver of one human being . . . the heart of another . . . the kidneys of a third . . . and the lungs of a fourth?" Let us arrive at the supposition that you have asked this question, and in order to answer it, we must first of all tell you the fundamentals of good health. The body is composed of sixteen tissues. All of these tissues must be fed certain types of nutrition, according to whatever Nature requires of them. For instance, your bones require lime . . . your blood requires sulphur, iron and phosphates . . . your hair requires

silicon . . . your white blood cells require magnesium and iodine . . . and so it goes on. It is because of these sixteen different tissues, necessitating different types of nourishment, that kind old Mother Nature has given you the best medicine chest in all the world . . . the foods that you eat.

How The Body Rebuilds

The foods that you eat contain all of the nourishing, repairing, and rebuilding elements that the body necessitates, and these sixteen different elements which go to feed these various tissues, are also named according to the type that they represent, their names being: phosphorus, lime, magnesium, chlorine, carbon, iron, sodium, silicon, potassium, sulphur, manganese, iodine, oxygen, fluorine, hydrogen, and nitrogen. Each of these sixteen different chemical elements must be fed to the body through the foods you eat, to nourish in turn, the sixteen different kinds of tissues that your body is composed of, and should anyone of them be lacking in the smallest degree, your body will not function properly until that one is supplied to it, and if it is partially starved for any length of time, whatsoever, it gives rise to a condition called disease. A great many of you may be wondering at this time, how these substances are secured, and so we are going to tell you that you, of course, do not eat them as phosphorus or lime, nor drink them as iodine, or by such name as that, but you do eat them through the five different types of food known to humanity today. They are: proteins . . . starches . . . fruits . . . vegetables . . . and fats. These five group combinations cover everyone of the various foods that you know, such as spinach, meat, fish, etc., and so you see that it is vital that you follow a well balanced diet. In this day and age, where there is so much competition . . . so much progress . . . so much need for personal efficiency, it is necessary that your diet be balanced at all times, for here, no guesswork can be undertaken. The body of man, incidentally speaking, is made up of the same sixteen elements that are found in the soil, and the same holds true with plants. In fact, there is no creature whose body does not contain these sixteen elements.

Food Elements Necessary

Now, the foods which are commonly eaten, or in other words, those known as the refined foods, have eight of the elements entirely removed in the process of manufacture. Another four are partially removed, to the extent of seventy-five per cent; and one element, as you no doubt know, cannot take the place of another in your body, nor can the lack of an element be artificially supplied by tonics, etc. They must be given to you in the form that nature meant them to, and so you see that it is vitally necessary that you begin "eating your way to health." Diseased conditions, today, are nothing more than conditions which have been brought on by one's own self through improper eating. Your heart, your lungs, your kidneys, your stomach, and all of the other organs of your body, including your hair and nails, can only live by the nourishment with which you supply them, in the form of the food that you eat. If you give them the correct elements that will nourish them, they will thrive as Nature meant them to . . . but if you cheat and starve them, how can they help but develop into diseased conditions, in their frantic effort to maintain the life of the organism that is known as your body? When your blood stream becomes congested with poisonous matter that has entered your body through wrong food combinations, and this in turn has been absorbed into your blood, this morbid matter is eventually fed to the organs. It is this that prevents them from functioning in their normal capacity. This occlusion, as it is called by the profession, is caused by the inability of the blood to pass freely through various parts of the body, which is necessary for perfect health. This partial stoppage results in the breaking down

(Continued next week)

MEAT IS HARD ON BLOOD PRESSURE

The influence of a vegetarian diet on blood pressure has been made the subject of special study by Saile, who reports his findings in a German medical journal (Medizinische Klinik).

He found that monks who eat no meat, fish, butter or eggs (Trappists, Carthusians and Carmelites) have a lower blood pressure and live longer than monks who are permitted to eat meat (Benedictines and Franciscans).

After analyzing all the various factors concerned, Saile concludes that the difference in blood pressure can be due only to the difference in diet. While not contradicting the theory that hereditary predisposition is a potent causative factor in the development of high blood pressure, he believes that some external factors are necessary for its development, and most eating is one of these. He therefore advises that the eating of meat should be avoided in all families with a hereditary predisposition to high blood pressure.

Since degeneration of the arteries and high blood pressure are conditions to which all human beings are subject and to a very high degree as age advances, it is evident that the universal discarding of meat would be an inestimable benefit to the nation and the race.—Health Culture.

Many young people who feel that the stage or the movies is calling them, will find out in a short time that their hungry stomachs is calling them to go back to the old job.

Live Right And Eat Right To Live Without Disease

Man wants to live in health, without disease. Up to this moment the hunt for life without disease is unabated, but unsatisfied, in that disease is unchecked. Money is lavished on institutions, effort is spent in medical research, yet admitting it is for a good purpose, is not disease and suffering as much as ever the common enemy of mankind?

That hunt for health has led us to gypsies, hermits, anchorites, apothecaries, barbers, witches, through the ages and into all parts of the world. Man has sought alchemy, astrology, the philosopher's stone, the elixir of life, broth, chemistry, religion, faiths, mystic numbers, and the supernatural for the treasure of health.

Information has been gathered concerning the use of herbs, simples, amulets, talismans, leeching, blood letting, circumcision, sacrifice, torture, cuppings, immolation, and other curious remedial agencies. Man restored to theories, heresy, lunacy, magic, sorcery, spirits, tricks, frauds, searched ancient writing, secret doctrines, and used mummery, prayers, sacrifices, relics, dead men's bones, ever hoping thereby to escape disease.

That search for the treasure led to vivisection, human experimentation, monkey glands, monkey business, blood serums, blood transfusions, vaccines, mechanical devices, gymnastics, athletics, surgery wherever it was possible, on the slightest pretext.

Human creatures are ingenious in losing their way, and will travel any distance or on any wrong road in searching for the treasure of health, while all the time the health treasure is right at the tips of the fingers if they but lay aside conceit, and take nature for their guide. To live right, to eat right, to order life right, that is the treasure, and it is all so simple.

Agar-Agar in Biscuits Conquers Constipation

A safe and convenient way to correct sluggishness of the bowels is to use biscuits made from bran, whole wheat and agar-agar. Such biscuits can either be baked by the housewife or bought ready-made.

The advantages of bran and whole wheat are widely known, while the general public is unaware of the virtues of agar-agar which is a sea-bed vegetable. It is tasteless and odorless, but high in intestine-lubricating power. Moreover, it is able to absorb 36 times its own weight in moisture.

Naturally, the moisture is dried out by the baking process, but when the biscuit is eaten the agar-agar readily reabsorbs it from the stomach contents. In the colon, it acts as a lubricant and has a healing effect.

Ultra violet rays may be good for people's health, but ultra blue views never started up business or employed labor.

NOTICE!

C. C. AITKEN, M. D., of Des Moines, Iowa, announces:

I have leased the BAKER HOSPITAL, at Muscatine, Iowa, and will conduct the hospital in keeping with high medical standards and SPECIALIZE in the treatment of

Cancer, Hemorrhoids (Piles), Hernia, All Chronic Diseases, Diseases of Blood, Skin, and Stomach Ulcers.

AND ALL KINDRED DISEASES

Visitors are welcome at any time during regular visiting hours: 10:00 to 12:00 o'clock A. M. and 2:00 to 4:00 o'clock P. M. each week day and Sunday. I invite you to investigate the record of cures by the method and system of treatment known as the

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA and TREATMENTS

WHICH CAN ONLY BE SECURED AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL. NO OTHER HOSPITAL IN IOWA, HAS THE FORMULA OR RIGHT TO THESE TREATMENTS AS I HAVE BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS PROCURED THIS EXCLUSIVE RIGHT.

The Baker Hospital, under my management, is open to the general public for care and treatment and I cordially invite the co-operation of practicing physicians.

C. C. AITKEN, M. D.,
Lessee of Baker Hospital

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Board Proceedings

(Continued from page twelve)

time Twp. relief	7.00	Hise, Daniel, pay roll	2.75	West Liberty	341.90	plies County Home	11.26	Shultz, Chas. Muscatine	12.50
Shrecks, Alfred, pay roll	166.30	Hoskins, J. J., assessing	126.64	Lutheran's Home, care of	30.00	Nebraska Bridge Supply	1917.59	Smith, K. C., conducting	4.00
Evans, Charles, Muscatine		Wilton Twp.		Lamp, Henry, election	4.80	and Lumber Co., lum-		Stafford, C. R., legal serv-	146.00
Twp. relief	7.00	Hoffman, F. H., services	10.90	Liebbe, E. J., assisting in	11.36	ber for County		Spaethe, Chas., Muscatine	12.50
Eckhardt, A. E., sup pay	6.60	Hendrix, W. C., judge of	4.80	Lamp, H. W., Wilton Twp.	25.07	Nester, Carl, Muscatine	3.00	Standard Oil Co., supplies	9.03
roll		Henderson's Drug No. 2,	7.00	Larsen, H. F., supplies	59.41	Twp. rent	3.00	County Engineer	16.50
Eliaison, Allen, pay roll	3.00	Muscatine Medical relief		County Home	25.00	Newton, Mrs. E. J., Musca-	3.00	Schroeder, Edw., rent,	3.00
Esperly, Glenn, pay roll	1.60	Halbfass, F. G., expense ac-	48.09	Laws Grocery, Muscatine	5.00	tine Twp. rent	6.00	Summers, L. A., rent,	5.00
Emerson, A. E., election	5.00	count		Twp. groceries	21.00	Nichols Lumber and Coal	5.10	room election	4.00
room rent		Hanrahan, W. L., supplies	34.90	Lee, Mrs. Dora, Muscatine	9.00	Co., supplies County En-	81.50	Schroeder, Mrs. Wm.,	7.95
Economy Lumber Co., Wil-	90.59	County Home	67.65	Twp. rent	5.40	gineer	28.50	Squire, John P. and Co.,	24.20
ton Twp. coal		Hahn Bros. Gravel Co.,	1.70	Lewin, Sam, Muscatine	6.65	Northwestern Bell Tele-	26.00	Shield, Edward, election	5.10
Edwards Grocery, Musca-	86.20	gravel		Twp. rent, groceries, sup-	21.00	phone Co., telephone rent	15.00	Satterthwaite, Ellsworth,	5.10
tine Twp. groceries	14.00	Hahn Paint and Varnish	7.85	plies Court House	5.40	and toll	126.00	Smith, Marguerite, election	5.40
Elitman Bros., Muscatine	26.80	Co., paint for Court		Lewis, L. E. and Co., Wap-	2.00	Nyenhuus, Wm., Muscatine	5.40	Schmidt, G., election judge	6.00
Elitman, Geo. Grocery, Mus-		House, glass Pest House	26.75	sie Twp. groceries	4.80	Twp. rent	3.90	Spieth, Elsie E., election	6.00
catine Twp. groceries	16.00	Hammond and Stephens		Lucas, Mrs. Will, Musca-	5.10	O'Brien, Helen, services in	136.80	Sywassink, John, election	4.80
Elder, Chas. W., Pike Twp.		Co., diplomas, Supt.	9.00	Twp. rent	4.20	supplies	198.54	Springmeier, H. T., election	7.90
rent		Harper, C. S., election rent,	60.00	Lupton Grocery, Muscatine	5.10	O'Keefe, Anna, Muscatine	44.00	Schmitt, W. R., election	6.60
Elfers, Peter, Muscatine	12.00	etc.		Twp. groceries	26.10	Twp. groceries	12.08	Schafnit, H. L., election	5.10
Twp. rent	6.00	Hass, Harry, E., Muscatine	87.70	Lutzke, M., Muscatine	93.90	Otto Grocery, Muscatine	19.07	Smith, Tom, arranging	2.00
Eaton, E. A. election judge	141.40	Twp. groceries	80.40	Longstreth, W. E., election	5.10	Twp. groceries	379.83	booths for election	5.10
Freese, Harry, pay roll	77.50	Havemann, Bill, fruit and	2.95	judge	4.80	Owen, H. H., election judge	30.80	Stotreau, Julius, election	5.70
Ford, Vernon, pay roll	77.50	Muscatine Twp. groceries	5.00	Liebbe, H., election judge	5.10	Ormsby, D. B., election	77.50	Strouse, Frank, election	6.50
Fowler, Thomas, pay roll	94.80	Havemann Bros. Grocery,	4.00	Liessering, Adolph, election	4.20	Parks, G. C., envelopes and	53.43	Strouse, Grover, election	4.50
Fielhaber, J. E., pay roll	5.85	Muscatine Twp. groceries	17.15	constable	1688.51	stamps	22.42	Schroeder, Ed., vital statis-	75
Flake, H., pay roll	75.96	Havercamp, John J. Medi-	6.00	Lack, Ernest A., election	8.16	Penney, J. C. Co., supplies	42.48	Schroeder, Mrs. Mary,	2.50
Federlein, Harriet E., as-	4.80	cine, County relief	5.00	judge	7.50	County Home	2.30	Snider, Mrs. S. C., vital	3.00
essing Atalissa		Hawkins, Chas., Bloom	25	Lindie, Ed., election clerk	1660.78	Peoples Grocery, Muscatine	4.00	statistics	81.50
Fry, R. C., election clerk	12.00	Twp. rent	6.00	Lewis, Harry T., election	9.83	Twp. grocery	6.00	Taylor, P. A., pay roll	139.60
Fahey, Margaret, Musca-	9.05	Haynes, Mrs. Josie, Musca-	42.00	clerk	4.40	Pike, Ira L., Pike Twp.	30.80	TeStrake, Harold, pay roll	9.80
tine rent		tine Twp. rent	16.00	Lord, Clara, election clerk	12.00	groceries	6.00	Thompson, Wm., pay roll	5.15
Farmers Supply Co., mach-	47.20	Henderson's Garage, re-	8.00	Monroe, C. A., pay roll	10.00	Pine Knoll Sanatorium,	77.50	Thompson Bros. Co., sup-	10.19
inery and supplies Coun-	143.55	pairs to machinery	55.35	Mahaffey, Elc, pay roll	4.00	care of Chas. Sander	53.43	County Home	10.19
ty Home		Hinkle and Flannery, Mus-	9.00	Martin, Frank, pay roll	13.56	Pitchforth, J. H., Musca-	22.42	Thomas, Mrs. Myrtle, as-	10.00
Fidlar and Chambers Co.,		catine Twp. groceries	37.85	Martin, W. E., pay roll	58.18	tine Twp. groceries	19.81	assisting with 8th grade	30.25
supplies County Sheriff	12.50	Hocke, H. L., work at	14.00	Martin, Robert, pay roll	35.38	Ploehn, Henry, Moscow	34.05	examinations	37.80
Fisher, Roy, Muscatine	185	County Farm	135.20	Marolf, Fred, pay roll	4.00	Twp. groceries	22.65	Tipton, R. G., vital statis-	1.50
Twp. groceries	47.20	Hoffman, Aug. C., Musca-	5.10	Mains, Minnie, Muscatine	2769.40	Progressive Publishing Co.,	11.70	Titus Loan and Investment	5.00
Fitzgerald, J. H., Musca-	10.00	tine Twp. groceries	20.00	Twp. rent	45.52	publishing proceedings of	8.00	Co., premium on insur-	13.50
tine Twp. rent	95.53	Hoopes, Fred, Muscatine	7.50	Mark, J. B. and Son, Mus-	75.83	board	24.55	ance	12.59
Ficken Furniture and Rug		Twp. rent	1.60	tine Twp. rent	5.00	Public Health Bureau,	3.99	County Home	38.75
Co., supplies Court House	8.00	Hunt, A. H., Bloom Twp.	21.65	Martin, Mrs. Ella, Musca-	5.40	telephone bill	22.65	County Home	7.80
Figg Tire Shop, repairs to	65.40	rent	132.09	Twp. rent	5.10	Putman, H. L., water for	11.70	County Home	234.00
machinery	19.68	Hohnke, W. J., Goshen	14.00	Meeker, Harry, collecting	2.95	Pest House	8.00	County Home	6.00
Fuhlman's Grocery, Musca-		Twp. groceries	13.56	election supplies	2.95	Potter, G. B., election	3.99	County Home	5.70
tine Twp. groceries	15.24	Hazlett, D. C., Wapsie	35.38	Melberg, Amos, by agree-	2.95	judge	22.65	County Home	1.50
Fountain, T. E., cash relief,	4.39	Twp. milk	20.00	ment	166.32	Rehbehn, G., repairs to	5.10	County Home	4.00
election clerk	4.39	Haight, Bessie, election	10.00	Members Service Co., nox-	200.38	machinery	152.46	County Home	6.00
Frederick Post Co., supplies	8.50	clerk	7.50	ious weed poison	12.50	Reynolds, J. H. helped put	5.00	County Home	7.80
County Engineer	26.95	Hershey, C. K., election	20.00	Meyers, Edna May, Wapsie	75.83	in voting machine	8.00	County Home	234.00
Franklin, A. C., Muscatine	5.70	rent	14.00	Twp. rent	2.95	Reynolds, Grocery, Musca-	24.55	County Home	6.00
Twp. rent	8.50	Hiller, H. C., election judge	135.20	Mid-Continent Petroleum	5.40	tine Twp. groceries	3.99	County Home	5.70
Freers Grocery, Muscatine	26.95	Hill, C. A., Muscatine	132.09	Corp., grease, gas, oil	2769.40	County Home	11.70	County Home	1.50
Twp. groceries	10.00	County rent	5.10	for County Machinery	45.52	County Home	8.00	County Home	4.00
Freyermuth, L. C., Mus-	95.53	Iowa Electric Co., gas for	7.50	Miller, Carl E. Tractor	75.83	County Home	24.55	County Home	6.00
catine Twp. rent	10.00	garage, 5 loads cinders	20.00	Co., repairs to machinery	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Fridley, J. T., Bloom and	26.95	I & I Grocery, Bloom and	14.00	Mittman, John, Muscatine	5.40	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
Muscatine Twp. groceries	95.53	Muscatine Twp. groceries	13.56	Twp. milk	20.00	County Home	8.00	County Home	5.70
Fullam, Mrs. Vina, Musca-	10.00	Index Printing Co., pub-	35.38	Morris Department Store,	12.50	County Home	22.65	County Home	4.00
tine Twp. rent	15.24	lishing board proceed-	20.00	Muscatine Twp. groceries	4.00	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
Fuller, C. B. Grocery,	4.39	ings	14.00	Morgan, A. W., medicine	45.52	County Home	8.00	County Home	4.00
supplies County Home	8.50	Jhms, Elmer, election clerk	5.10	County Home	75.83	County Home	24.55	County Home	6.00
Fitchner, Henry, election	26.95	James, Harry, pay roll	20.00	Mull, Chas. L. and Sons,	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
judge	5.80	Johnson, Mrs. Amyl, cash	132.09	supplies County Home	5.40	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
Funk, A. C., election con-	2.00	relief	7.50	Muscatine, City of, photo-	2769.40	County Home	8.00	County Home	4.00
stable		John, C. A., Muscatine	14.00	graphs, and permanent	45.52	County Home	24.55	County Home	6.00
Freybler, Lucille, election	5.70	County rent	135.20	registration	75.83	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
clerk		Jones, Mrs. Cora M.,	5.10	Muscatine City Water	2.95	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
Grimm, Edward, pay roll	155.60	Muscatine Twp. rent	132.09	Works, water for Court	5.40	County Home	8.00	County Home	4.00
Garrison, Wm., pay roll	73.88	Journal Printing Co., pro-	14.00	House, County Home,	2769.40	County Home	24.55	County Home	6.00
Grilla, Walter, pay roll	115.85	ceedings and notices	135.20	etc.	45.52	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Goldsberry, Clyde, assess-		Johnson, M. D., election	5.10	Muscatine Welfare Associ-	75.83	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
ing 76 Twp. and dogs	189.20	judge	20.00	ation, Muscatine Twp.	2.95	County Home	8.00	County Home	4.00
Grey, Lindsey F., sup pay	10.20	Kuhn, Geo., pay roll	14.00	board	5.40	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
roll		Kriege Construction Co.,	5.10	Muscatine Improvement	2769.40	County Home	8.00	County Home	4.00
Greenwald, Lawrence,	68.10	estimates by contract	10.00	Co., repairs to machinery	45.52	County Home	24.55	County Home	6.00
compiling data sheets		Kaalsberg, Frank, pay roll	20.00	Co., repairs to machinery	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Grimm, L. E., assessing	161.70	Kerner, Geo., pay roll	14.00	Muscatine Municipal Elec-	5.40	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
City of Muscatine	4.80	Kaufmann, Fred, sup per	132.09	tric Plant, electricity for	2769.40	County Home	8.00	County Home	4.00
Grimm, D. A., election	269.70	di and mi	94.85	County	45.52	County Home	24.55	County Home	6.00
judge		Kemper, Albert, election	4.80	Muscatine Water Depart-	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Gingery, Dr. J. B., T. B.	12.50	judge	8.00	ment, Muscatine Twp.	5.40	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
testing		Kaiser, G. A., Pike Twp.	24.15	water	2769.40	County Home	8.00	County Home	4.00
Gladstein, Eli, Muscatine	1.25	groceries	20.00	Maxwell, Will, election	45.52	County Home	24.55	County Home	6.00
Twp. rent	23.35	Kaiser, G. A., Pike Twp.	14.00	judge	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Gladstein Stores, supplies	2.70	groceries	132.09	Muscatine State Bank, by	5.40	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
County Home	47.20	Kallenberger, Don, animal	10.00	agreement	2769.40	County Home	8.00	County Home	4.00
Goble Grocery Co., sup-		judge	5.10	Miller, C. H., election judge	45.52	County Home	24.55	County Home	6.00
plies County Home	27.85	Kautz, M. Baking Co.,	20.00	Maurer, F. A., election	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Godfrey, G. F., Grocery,	12.50	supplies County Home	14.00	judge	5.40	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
Muscatine Twp. grocery	5.80	Kerr, H. W., Wapsie Twp.	132.09	Maurer, H. R. Jr., election	2769.40	County Home	8.00	County Home	4.00
Godfrey, Naomi, Muscatine	6.00	rent	7.50	clerk	45.52	County Home	24.55	County Home	6.00
Twp. groceries	5.80	Kessler, S. A., one used gas	10.00	Mackey, C. J., election	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Great Western Supply Co.,	80.00	pump	14.00	lights	5.40	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
supplies County Home	220.73	Kirchner, F. A., sup and	20.00	Mackery, W. L., inst. voters	45.52	County Home	24.55	County Home	6.00
and Court House		Pike Twp. groceries	132.09	McKee, W. S. Postmaster,	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Griffith, W. G., County	3.75	Kleindolph, Chas., Musca-	10.00	postage stamps and en-	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
burial	141.60	tine Twp. rent	7.50	velopes	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Goddard, Ed. M., election	32.10	Koch Brothers, office sup-	1167.04	McIntire, F. O., assessing	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
judge	3.75	plies	463.57	Wapsie Twp.	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Galpin, R. R., election	77.50	Korneman Bros., by agree-	10.00	McKibben, Frank, Musca-	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
judge	81.50	ment	132.09	Twp. rent	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Guthrie, S. L., supplies	81.00	Knight, W. J. Grocery,	10.00	McBride, A. H., medicine	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
Court House	55.00	Muscatine Twp. groceries	7.50	County Home	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Harrington, Otto, Wapsie	38.40	Klaufer Mfg. Co., supplies	10.00	McKee Feed and Grain	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
cash relief	30	County Engineer	3554.34	Co., supplies and grain	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Healey, C. K., pay roll	169.10	Krant, Mrs. J. E., Musca-	10.00	County Home	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
and expense account	181.38	tine Twp. rent	7.50	McKeone, Laura, cash re-	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Hart, Jim, pay roll	7.00	Twp. rent	10.00	lief	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
Hathaway, Frank, pay roll	2.60	Kranz, Joe, Muscatine	10.00	McWilliams, J. P. Musca-	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Hillyer, Jim, pay roll	141.60	Twp. rent	7.50	tine Twp. rent	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
Henning, Arthur W., pay	32.10	Kranz, Geo. and Son,	10.00	McCormick, C. H., election	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
roll	77.50	supplies Court House and	2.95	judge	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
Holmes, A. J., pay roll	81.50	County Home	1.75	McColm, J. T., election	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Holladay, Floyd, pay roll	81.00	Kranz, Emil Floral Co.,	6.00	judge	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
Hawk, Roy, pay roll	55.00	supplies County Home	5.10	McQuown, Ida, election	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
House, Nathan, pay roll	38.40	Kemble, Mildred, election	2.00	Clerk	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
Harbaugh, Robert, pay roll	30	Kirkpatrick, John, election	3.00	McSwiggin, E. J., election	2.95	County Home	3.99	County Home	4.00
Hoffman, Miriam, extra	169.10	judge	8.80	Newton, Clarence, pay roll	45.52	County Home	11.70	County Home	6.00
help Auditor's Office	181.38	Keller, Norton, election							

Attorney for the Defense

with **EDMUND LOWE**
EVELYN BRENT — CONSTANCE CUMMINGS
 Novelization by arrangement with
 Columbia Pictures

WHAT HAS HAPPENED
 Bill Burton, prominent defense lawyer and formerly District Attorney, is on trial for the murder of Valeska Lorraine. He is handling his own case, which for a time has gone against him. During the opening days it appears as though he seeks conviction. Suddenly he changes his tactics and makes a desperate fight for acquittal.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY
 The next witness in the trial of William J. Burton for the murder of Valeska Lorraine was none other than Jefferson Q. Leffingwell, the negro elevator boy, who had found the noted attorney in the slain woman's apartment.

"Now, Jeff, you're the elevator operator in the Rochester Arms Apartments?" District Attorney Crowell asked.

"Yes, suh, I runs it. That is, when I ain't messing around doin' something else."

"And you knew Miss Lorraine?"

"Knew her? She was my best customer!"

"Customer?"

"Yes, suh, mostly gin."

Then the witness looked a bit apprehensively at the judge, then at the jury, and observed: "Maybe I shouldn't have brought that up."

Under the skillful questioning of the prosecutor, Jeff's testimony forged another link in the chain of circumstantial evidence that threatened to send Bill Burton to the electric chair.

Jeff testified that when he had walked into the apartment and discovered the woman's body, Burton had been ransacking her desk. This testimony helped to support the State's contention that Burton had motive for the crime.

These three witnesses — Dr. Strong, the medical examiner; Nick Quinn, underworld figure, and Jeff — closed the State's case.

Now it was up to Burton to offer his defense.

"What are you going to do, Bill?" Ruth Barry pleaded with him. "Haven't you some defense?"

"There's only one chance," he said, slowly. "I hate to do it, but I've got to."

He arose, and called, "Paul Wallace! Take the stand!"

Surprised at this unexpected development, the youth walked to the witness chair, and Burton, for the first time during the trial, began his cross-examining.

"Did you on the evening of April 15th open the safe in my office and steal certain papers and records?" he asked.

"I did."

"What did you do with those papers and records?"

"I took them to the apartment of Valeska Lorraine."

"Tell us, in your own words, Paul, why you stole those records and what happened when you brought them to Miss Lorraine's apartment?"

The boy gulped. Could it be possible that Burton now was trying to pin the crime on him? He decided to trust in God and tell the truth.

"I was engaged to be married to Miss Lorraine — at least, I thought I was. I took the papers to her apartment. I had been drinking. She pleaded with me. I grabbed her by the throat. I don't know what happened then. I don't remember."

Thus Burton cleverly brought into evidence the fact that the dead woman sought certain incriminating papers in his possession and set a trap for the District Attorney into which he now plunged pell-mell.

In cross-questioning Paul, the District Attorney gave voice to the theory of the crime which had just occurred to Burton.

"Now, my boy, while you were unconscious from liquor, it was possible, was it not, for someone to enter the room, to do away with Miss Lorraine, and leave you there to take the blame for the crime?" the prosecutor asked.

Burton watched Nick Quinn narrowly, as this question was submitted, and thought he saw him tremble with nervousness.

He decided to recall Jeff to the stand.

And then the courtroom saw

such a masterly cross-examination as only Burton, at his best, could put across. Burton knew from the negro's nervous manner that he had guilty knowledge which he was concealing. What Burton was determined to elicit from him was the name of the other man, or men, who had visited Val Lorraine's apartment between the time Paul Wallace and he himself had gone there.

For an hour he used every trick, every resource at his command, fortified by the desperate understanding that he must break down this witness' stubbornly maintained story.

And finally his perseverance prevailed. Stammering, shamefaced, badly frightened by the threat of being jailed for perjury, the witness admitted that he had taken Nick Quinn to the woman's apartment soon after Paul Wallace had gone there. And under Burton's relentless questioning, he testified, that Nick had been a frequent visitor to the Lorraine suite—but never, he added, while Paul Wallace was there.

Now, like a tiger pouncing for the kill, Burton wheeled upon Quinn.

"Get on that stand, Quinn," he told him grimly.

The gangster was sworn and tried to affect an unconcerned pose. Burton scrutinized him contemptuously, but the brazen witness was not the type who is easily intimidated.

"Did you pay Jeff money to keep him from testifying that you went to Miss Lorraine's apartment the night she was killed?"

"No."

"You went to that apartment to get these records that were stolen from my office, didn't you?"

"No, sir."

"You knew those records involved you and would have sent you to prison for a good many years, didn't you?"

"I don't know what you're talking about."

"You heard the District Attorney explain his theory of the murder—how somebody came up, strangled the woman, and left the apartment, figuring that the blame would come to Paul Wallace. You know that Mr. Crowell is right; you know that's exactly what happened?"

"I don't know what you're talking about."

Burton paused for a moment. He bent over the witness and glanced sharply at his right hand.

"Let me see that ring, Nick!" he said holding his right hand.

Fear now showed plainly in the dark eyes of the gang chief.

Slowly, he slipped the large odd-shaped ring from his finger.

Burton took it from him, not failing to note the worried look which had covered his face.

He slipped the ring on one of the fingers of his own right hand, dramatizing every move for the benefit of the jury. His mind was working like lightning, now.

"Come here, Mugg!" he called his former chauffeur.

Mugg Malone was a husky man, six feet tall and weighing more than 200 pounds. He might have been taken for a wrestler or a former college football star, except that his tough looks never could have come from any college.

Mugg walked through the railing to a spot just before Juror No. 4.

"Yes, Sir, Boss," he reported.

Burton said not a word, but drew back his right arm and let go a powerful punch which found a mark on mugg's lower jaw and sent the burly fellow senseless to the floor.

There was a gasp of awed astonishment throughout the courtroom and then a shuffle as the spectators rose to their feet.

The unexpected action had taken everybody by surprise.

"Dr. Strong! Dr. Strong! Come here!" Burton called to the Medical Examiner.

Swiftly the lawyer grabbed the enlarged photograph showing the peculiar bruise on the dead woman's jaw.

"Take a look at the bruise on this man's jaw, Doctor, and tell us if it isn't identical with the

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one found the dead woman!"
 The medical examiner bent over the unconscious figure, looking intently at the imprint made by Nick Quinn's ring.

Then, he slowly rose to his feet, and exclaimed, "Why, it's the very same mark!"

"I thought so," Burton commented. "Thank you, doctor."

"There's the man who killed Valeska Lorraine!" shouted Burton, pointing to Quinn.

Under the circumstances, the case against Burton was speedily thrown out and Nick Quinn was taken into custody and lodged, without ceremony, in the cell in the Tombs which he had recently occupied.

When they returned to the law offices of William J. Burton, he sat down quietly in his office. Then he called into the dictagraph, "Come here, Barry!"

MACHINERY AND TOOLS FOR SALE

SEWING MACHINES—Repairing on all makes. Hemstitching 5c per yard, all kinds. Singer Store, 220 Mulberry. Phone 770-J.

ONE REBUILT McCormick 8-ft Binder, two Rebuilt McCormick Mowers, one Waterloo Boy Tractor suitable for belt power. Muscatine Implement Co.

Obediently, book in hand, she sat down by his desk.

"Take a letter!"
 She poised her pencil expectantly.

"Wickersham, Wilberforce, Witherspoon and Wilkes. Gentlemen: In the matter of Radzinski versus the Argus Knitting Mills—according to the Connecticut Code, affecting torts and estoppages in fee simple, there is no relief except in a Writ of Habeas Corpus except if extenuating circumstances involving trespass—therefore, your deponent prayeth—"

The girl had stopped making notes and was looking at him curiously.

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS

ASHTON'S BABY CHICKS—Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Whites, White and Buff Minorcas, Buff Orphingtons, White Wyandottes, Reds, \$5.50 per 100. Black Giants, Partridge Wyandottes, \$7.00; White and Brown Leghorns, \$4.75; Mixed heavies, \$4.75. These prices in 400 lots only, less than 400 50c per hundred additional at the hatcheries. Sunnyside Hatcheries, West Liberty, Iowa, phone 399; Muscatine, Iowa, phone 2894-W. 1023 Park Avenue on route 38-22.

"This doesn't make sense," she said.

"Who are you to tell me what to say?" he demanded.

"If this doesn't make sense, it's because I'm goofy this morning—I'm about to propose marriage to the grandest girl in the world—name Barry. What about it, Honey? Will you take dictation forever? Yours very truly, William J. Burton."

"Per RB," wrote the girl.
 THE END

Board Proceedings

(Continued from page Fourteen)
 The Board of Supervisors, Muscatine County, Iowa, met at call of the Chairman with all members present.

Supervisor Fred R. Kaufman,

Chairman, presided.

It was moved by J. Henry Schafer, seconded by George Sauer, and carried that the cigarette bond of Connell's Service Station be approved.

It was moved by J. Henry Schafer, seconded by George

Sauer, and carried that the Weed Commissioners receive 30c per hour for their services.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the Board adjourned.

Fred R. Kaufmann, Chairman, Board of Supervisors.
 Attest: Kenneth Coder, Auditor of Muscatine County, Iowa.



JUDGE RUTHERFORD SAYS:

Very few persons on the earth have ever received an opportunity for life. Billions have died in total ignorance of Jehovah God's provision for them. They are not lost, nor in torment, as the clergy have taught the people. They are dead, awaiting the due time to be called forth and receive the truth.

It is quite apparent that the preachers have misled the people by telling them that all good church members go to heaven at death. The clergy have also misled the people concerning those who do not go to heaven. No one goes to eternal torment, because Jehovah God makes no provision for such a place. Eternal torment is a theory advanced by Satan, the Devil.

HEAR JUDGE RUTHERFORD EVERY SUNDAY
EVENING, WOC, DAVENPORT—WHO, DES
MOINES, 5:30 TO 5:45 O'CLOCK

THESE PROGRAMS ARE NOW BEING BROADCAST OVER MORE THAN
 300 RADIO STATIONS REGULARLY EVERY WEEK
 DO NOT FAIL TO TUNE IN ON WOC, Davenport—WHO, Des Moines, 1000
 kc., AND HEAR JUDGE RUTHERFORD

Oklahoma Girl Kilties Whoop It Up For Gov. Murray

Leader Of Bonus Army Quits



(Acme Photo)

Gov. William H. (Alfalfa Bill) Murray of Oklahoma beating bass drum held by Lucille Pope of the Kiltie band. The girls came all the way from Oklahoma to whoop it up for the governor. They acted as escort for Mrs. Murray when she arrived in Chicago on Sunday.

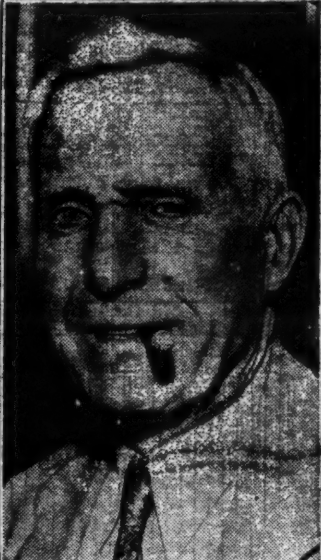
Back In U. S. After Rescue At Sea

Cheered



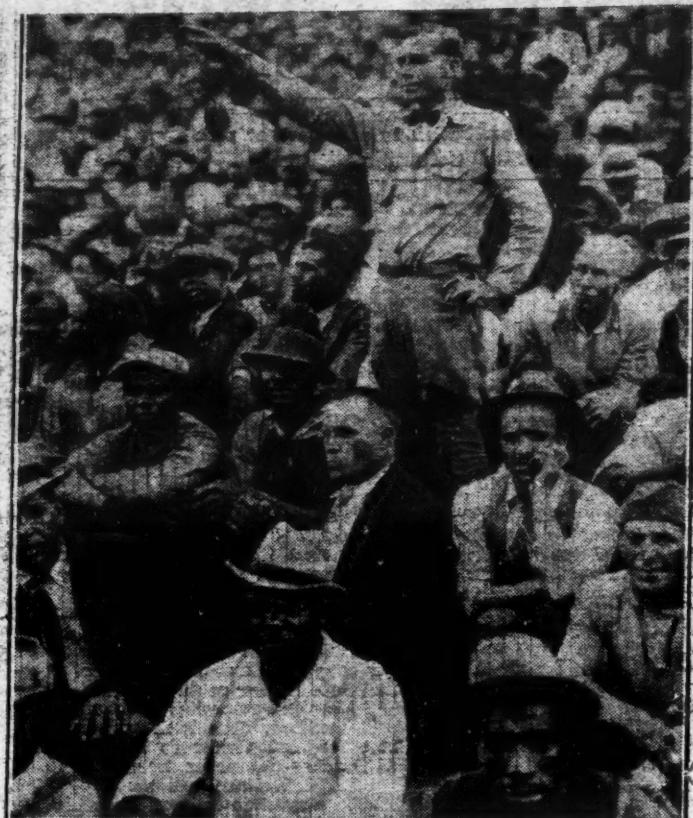
(Acme Photo.)

Stanislaus Hausner, young Polish flyer, who was forced down at sea while attempting to fly over the Atlantic ocean and clung eight days to his plane before being rescued by the British oil tanker Circle Shell, is pictured with his wife after he landed at Miami, Fla. Grouped about them are officers and men of the boat that returned Hausner to American soil.



(Acme Photo.)

James A. Reed, former senator and Missouri candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, who was cheered when he entered the convention hall on Tuesday.



(Acme Photo.)

Walter W. Waters, leader of bonus army in Washington who quit, as he appeared on steps of capitol with some of his followers. His resignation leaves the veterans without a leader.

Open rebellion and insubordination in the ranks of the so-called "bonus expeditionary force" on Saturday resulted in the resignation of Walter W. Waters, who, as commander in chief, has directed the veterans' army throughout its four weeks' siege of the capital, in Washington, D. C.

King And Queen Made Prisoners



(Acme Photo.)

King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambai of Siam, who were spending a holiday at Hauhin, where they were made prisoners on a warship following a revolt in Bangkok, Siam.

Killed

Scene In Chicago Stadium When Democratic National Convention Was Called To Order



(Acme Photo)

John Hunter, one of four brothers who came out of the coal mines of Sparta, Ill., to break the world's endurance refueling flight record, was killed in Rosedale, Miss., on Monday when he was struck on the head by the propeller of his airplane. Hunter was on his way to New Orleans with one of his brothers to open a new air mail route from New Orleans to Gulfport. A heavy rainstorm had forced their plane down.



(Acme Photo)

Scene in the Chicago Stadium on Monday when the first session of the 1932 Democratic national convention was in progress. There were only a few vacant seats when this picture was taken.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"